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Approach of Planting Time Speeds Up Steps Taken for Farmers to Seed New Crop

FUND OF $67,000,000 IS MADE AVAILABLE

Credit Corporations Being Organized and Emergency Loans Made

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The man who follows the plow or rides a tractor is taking advantage rapidly of the $67,000,000 made available by the Federal Government to help bridge the gap between last year's poor crops plus a world drop in commodity prices, and the harvest of 1931.

"Uncle Sam" has buttoned up his overcoat, cocked his famous hat a little farther over one eye, reached down into his pocket and stepped out with encouragement and tangible aid for tens of thousands of farmers—"the backbone of national prosperity."

In addition to the $45,000,000 emergency fund for farmers, there is a $20,000,000 fund approved on Feb. 14. This latter sum is tentatively divided by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, into two equal portions.

The first is for loans to agricultural credit corporations and livestock loan companies to enable them to increase their capital, or for loans to individuals to buy stock in such organizations. The second portion is for loans directly to farmers for agricultural rehabilitation.

A special fund of $2,000,000 for loans to farmers in the Southeast in the storm and drought areas of 1929 and 1930 brings the grand total to $67,000,000 of federal funds appropriated for farm relief.

Need Money for Planting

The immediate problem is to supply farmers with sufficient credit with which to plant and produce the 1931 crops. There is at present little concern as to the adequacy of marketing credit with which to handle the crops when they are raised. But authorities declare the amount of production credit today is considerably under the supply in recent years, in many districts, due in a large degree to the weakened country banking situation, especially in the South's cotton-producing districts.

A survey conducted by The Christian Science Monitor throughout the major drought areas reveals a large number of agricultural credit corporations being formed to take advantage of federal loan machinery, while thousands of emergency loans are being made daily from the federal farm seed loan offices.

Agricultural credit corporations and live stock loan companies may be organized under the corporation laws of the various states and are required to have a minimum paid-up capital of

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Piece-Work Plan Urged for Soviet Collective Farms

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP)—The All Union Congress of Soviets had before it today a resolution of Y. A. Yakovleff, Union Commissar of Agriculture, providing for the introduction of piece-work systems in more than 85,000 collective farms. The standard of wages will be fixed in either money or commodities so that the man who works hard will receive more than the man who does not.

Hitherto opposition to piece work has been one of the chief planks in the platforms of workers' organizations.

Mr. Yakovleff maintained that the collective farm movement already was a success, and that the collectives had more than 9,000,000 peasant families as members. However, he added, officials admit that there are numerous defects and unsolved problems in the present system, and he hoped that the new system remedying some of the defects would achieve results far exceeding the Five-Year-Plan.

He pointed out that in the past some peasant families had contributed livestock and farm equipment to the common fund and then had done as little work as possible. The more industrious worker did more than his share of work. The result was that the Government did not receive the percentage of grain to which it was entitled, and that the slack worker shared equally with the hard toiler in the proceeds. The new system would emphasize the dictum that "only those who work may eat."

Meanwhile a crisis is looming in the coal mines such as recently occurred in the country's railroad systems, when all former railroad employees were mobilized to carry on the work of transportation. The Council of People's Commissars has added to a recent general salary increase for miners certain inducements of food, clothing and other commodities which it is hoped will bring much needed workers back to the shafts.

It is announced officially that 10,000 miners quit work in the Don Basin during January and February. A campaign to recruit 20,000 miners thus far has produced only 2000.

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British Clear Way to Noted Waterfall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Georgetown, British Guiana

CONSTRUCTION of about 56 miles of new roadway to give easier access to the magnificent spectacle of the Kaietur Waterfall in British Guiana, which is 741 feet high or nearly five times as lofty as Niagara, has been approved by Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The construction of the road will also reduce the large amount of unemployment in the colony.

The river in this district passes through escarpments rising to 2000 feet, and there are several beautiful minor waterfalls.

King of Spain Held in Grip of Tradition

Democratic Traits Checked by Country's Lack of Solid Foundation

By W. HORSFALL CARTER

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—G. Bernard Shaw might have had the very situation of Spain in view when in his preface to "The Apple Cart" he invites our pity for "the unfortunate monarch making a desperate bid for dictatorship on the perfectly true plea that democracy has destroyed all other responsibility."

King Alfonso belongs, of course, by his antecedents and by training to the old order which perished in the cataclysm of 1914. In his person are united, however, many of those attributes which we of the twentieth century prize most highly; for example, an easy charm of manner and "democratic" bearing, an ardent patriotism and a lively interest in the affairs of the world as it is today.

He is certainly the most notable of Europe's kings, and not merely because he is often in the limelight or because he has been reigning longer than any other.

Qualities Win Popularity

His popularity wherever he goes, his prestige throughout Spanish America, and his enthusiasm for modern projects such as the University City in Madrid, destined to be a remarkable focus of civilization, attest to the possession of sterling qualities.

Yet one has only to be in Spain a few days to realize the precariousness of Alfonso's rule. I recall the parting shot of the dashing rebel airman, Roman Franco, when he took off hatless from the Cuatro Vientos airdrome after the abortive "revolution" last December. "I shall come back for my cap," he cried out. It was no mere piece of braggadocio.

The King's difficulties are due not so much to the man himself but to the peculiar circumstances of Spain's political history. As he grew up to man's estate Alfonso saw round about him the worst possible example of that "democracy" which it amuses Mr. Shaw to pillory.

The nineteenth century doctrine of a liberal and democratic régime, founded on the shibboleths which were Europe's legacy from the French Revolution, never allowed for the very necessary distinction between the political and social aspects of "democracy."

Conflicting Elements Involved

The present generation is suffering the consequences in the shape of Fascism, Bolshevism and the general paralysis of government.

In Spain which is, so to speak, a natural democracy, in the social interpretation of the term—remember the characteristic refrain of the man in the street in the Middle Ages—"We are as noble as the King, only he is richer than we are"—the lack of any

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TAMMANY FACES PUBLIC SCRUTINY OF NEW ACTIVITY

Crain Inquiry Directs Attention to Curry Rule of Famous Wigwam

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 16—With the stage set and the principals chosen for the drama having to do with the investigation of the office of District Attorney of New York County as conducted by Thomas C. T. Crain, attention here is being directed more pointedly at the situation in Tammany Hall than for many years.

Announcement Saturday told of the acceptance by Samuel Untermyer, nationally known lawyer and prominent Tammany Democrat, of Mr. Crain's defense. This was immediately preceded by the designation by Judge Samuel Seabury, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's commissioner in the Crain inquiry, of John Kirkland Clark, lawyer and well known in previous investigatory proceedings, as counsel. The inquiry personnel will be completed in a few days, Judge Seabury said.

In informed quarters it was said that Mr. Untermyer would contest the Seabury commission in the courts should the Governor refuse the request of Mr. Crain to withdraw the appointment on the ground that Judge Seabury was prejudiced.

Meanwhile the Curry-Walker faction in Tammany Hall continues to oppose an investigation. Charles F. Kerrigan, assistant to the Mayor and regarded in many quarters as the link between City Hall and the Wigwam, in a long defense of Mayor James J. Walker yesterday, charged that the motive back of the movement for an investigation had its origin in cover-up efforts by powerful persons, whom he did not name, connected with the Bank of United States failure. He characterized the move against Mr. Crain as a "drumhead court-martial," the aim of which was "at once to remove one of the most scholarly and high-minded district attorneys New York has had and to strike terror into public officials generally, to the end that men may be prevented from doing their duty or be summarily removed."

There is no doubt among political observers here, however, that there is to be an investigation. As this becomes increasingly apparent and with action expected before the Legislature adjourns sine die about two weeks hence, Tammany Hall stands as a house divided against itself, with two factions, one headed by John F. Curry and the other by Alfred E. Smith. Mr. Curry, a one-time telegrapher, became "Big Chief" of the Wigwam in 1929. Under his leadership, which purports to represent the old order of political "bossdom," conditions have been exposed which make the days of Richard Croker seem not far gone.

If Croker could not stand up against a public opinion aroused by the cru-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Persia Declares Pact With Soviet No Bar to League

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, March 16—The treaty between Persia and Soviet Russia guaranteeing the sanctity of one another's territory, which has just been made public through its registration at the League of Nations, though it was concluded as long ago as September, 1927, shows that the parties engage to abstain from all aggression against each other. They also agree to observe neutrality in case one is the object of aggression by a third power.

They undertake to contract no alliance or agreement of a political nature directed against the other contracting party, and to refrain from participating in boycott or economic blockades organized against one of the contracting parties.

The Persian Government notified Soviet Russia that it considers the obligations contracted in the treaty are not in contradiction with the obligations of Persia toward the League of Nations, and that it intends to respect and execute all its obligations as a member of the League.

Stanford Research Puts Temblors in Position Where They Must Behave

By COURTLAND HOLDOM

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALO ALTO, Calif.,—Geologists and engineers at Stanford University are controlling the "quake" in earthquakes.

With instruments and equipment developed in the past few months they are finding out how all structures, from the humblest frame dwelling to the tallest steel skyscraper, may be made safer.

In their laboratories they are producing exact reproductions of famous temblors which have occurred within the past 30 years, and are testing the effects of their vibrations upon model buildings which reproduce to the smallest nicety the conditions of actual structures.

Already they have determined definite rules, which will make high office buildings secure against earthquake shocks, superseding the construction rule-of-thumb used in the past, in which wind resistance was thought to be a safeguard against temblors.

And they are going much further, determining methods by which buildings of all sorts may be erected without substantial additional cost, but in a way which will successfully resist the most severe seismic disturbances.

Under the direction of Theodore J. Hoover, dean of engineering at Stanford and brother of President Hoover, the experiments are being carried on as part of a program of vibration research, financed by donations from an anonymous benefactor and the National Academy of Sciences. Actual research is being carried on largely by Prof. Lydik S. Jacobsen of the university's mechanical engineering department, and Dr. Bailey Willis, emeritus professor of geology.

Dr. Willis led the way through the huge engineering laboratories of Stanford to inspect the test methods being employed.

"Here is our shaking table," he said, pointing to a massive, low platform of steel mounted on car wheels and held in place by heavy springs. "This affair weighs almost a ton, and is capable of reproducing any sort of earthquake we may wish to study.

There was a series of wall sections made of board sheathing. All of them had been tested for their desirability in small homes.

"This is the kind ordinarily used—not very strong," Dr. Willis said. "By placing the boards diagonally in this manner a wall can be made 20 times as strong at no additional cost," he asserted, pointing out another section. "If we could persuade builders to use wooden pegs instead of nails it would be 50 times stronger still.

Indian Princes Ready to Share in Program of Federated State

Viceroy Commends Their Action at Round Table and Advises Modern Governing Methods—Moslems Draft Terms of Accord

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

STAFF CORRESPONDENT IN INDIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India, March 16—Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, in opening the Chamber of Princes here today, commended the Princes' representatives at the London Round Table Conference for their statesmanship in entering the scheme for a federated India and pleaded for further evidence of compromise and concession with a view to consolidating and establishing a unified India within the British Empire.

While marking only the tenth year of the functioning of the chamber, statements made by the Viceroy and by the Princes themselves in relation to other matters of business indicated that the entire assembly recognized a new era had dawned for India's parliamentary institutions, and that the princes were ready to take part in amalgamating the autocratic and democratic elements of which the country is at present constituted.

The Viceroy's address was delivered in the crowded house where the colorful garb and headgear of the Princes were silhouetted in artistic contrast against the black teakwood background set in the white marble of the chamber; and while English and American girls with bobbed hair leaned over from the visitors' balconies, Muhammadan and Hindu women viewed the proceedings behind veils through the marble fretwork of the purdah gallery.

Solidarity of Interests

Commenting on the action of the Princes at London, the Viceroy said he welcomed the enlargement of vision which saw beyond territorial boundaries and embraced in one wide sweep the identity of interest and solidarity of British India and the Indian states.

Lord Irwin admitted he had no certain indication when the delegates

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MILITARY COSTS IN CHINA FORM HALF OF OUTGO

Finance Minister Reports Advance Toward Goal of Regular Budget

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI, March 16—Revealing an advance toward the ideal of a regular budget and stabilized government finances, the second annual financial statement since the inception of the Nanking Government was issued by the Finance Minister, T. V. Soong, today.

The statement covering the period ending June 30 last and financial information to date involve $539,000,000 Chinese, or about $180,000,000 American, and shows military expenditure still responsible for nearly half and loan payments 37 per cent of the outgo.

Customs and salt revenue are the largest sources of income, providing $397,000,000 Chinese but recourse to borrowing to the extent of $100,000,000 Chinese was necessary during the year.

Despite the deficit last year and the larger deficit in the current year Mr. Soong observes that the outlook is hopeful, declaring, "With the absence of unforeseen events it is possible by united exertions that budgetary equilibrium may be attained some time during the year ending June 30, 1932."

Mr. Soong adds that it is through reduction in the military expenditure that budgetary equilibrium will be sought, and says that liquidation of civil war and Communist troubles should reduce military costs next year. He believes a refunding arrangement should be made to reduce debt charges.

The Finance Minister declares many needed projects are unrealizable owing to lack of funds and coördination. He urges the discarding of the present haphazard and clashing programs of various branches of the Government and the establishment of an effective planning organization.

The report reveals many financial reforms during the year, including tariff revision, restoration of the salt tax and abolition of likin which "met with astonishing success in every part of the country."

Peru Gains Peace as Army Gives In

LIMA, Peru, March 16 (AP)—Peace in Peru was extended today to the last dissenting element when the army garrison at Cuzco recognized the Provisional Government, headed by David Samanez Ocampo.

The Provisional President announced the capitulation of the Cuzco group. He also lifted the blockade of the Arequipa airport and ordered back to Callao the cruiser sent to blockade Mollendo, port of Arequipa, when the Arequipans objected to the presence of Lieut.-Col. Gustavo Jimenez in the new Cabinet. The Arequipan military forces agreed yesterday to support the Lima Junta.

"Elements which erroneously or by their own will" are dissatisfied with the Provisional Government were ordered in an official decree today to cease their activities against public order.

VESPERS TO DISPLACE CHAPEL AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16 (AP)—Yale University will turn to vespers for a possible solution of its chapel problem.

Beginning tonight, vespers will be held at 6:45 p. m. each evening for the next two weeks as an experiment. The Rev. A. G. Noble, university chaplain, said if the evening service proves popular with students, the undergraduate chapel committee will recommend to the university the abolition of the morning chapel service. Mr. Noble said the undergraduate chapel committee, which recommended the vespers, believed that many students failed to attend chapel in the morning because the service conflicted with other university engagements.

The Yale Daily News, in an editorial today, expressed doubt that the experiment suggested by the undergraduate chapel committee will prove successful.

FRENCH APPLAUD GRANDI'S SPEECH ON NAVAL PACT

Press Is Reserved Over American Aloofness From General Treaty

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, March 16—The French press greets the speech of the Italian Foreign Minister, Dino Grandi, before the Italian Chamber on Franco-Italian affairs with almost universal applause, but it is more reserved with regard to the avowed intentions of the United States Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, to keep the United States aloof from the general naval pact.

France has never had a feeling of fondness for the Washington treaty of 1922 and would undoubtedly favor alterations in it which it is considered the United States' adhesion to the Franco-Italian understanding would involve. The journalist, M. Saint Brice, declares that the provisions of the Franco-Italian agreement obviously shatter the "fundamental principles" of the Washington treaty; and Pertinax, who has never ceased to condemn Aristide Briand for the concessions he made at Washington with regard to Italian parity, calls upon Parliament, while discussing the Franco-Italian accord, to disavow the commitments of the French delegation to Washington in 1921-22.

Signor Grandi's speech on the Foreign Affairs budget, delivered on Saturday, is hailed as a cordial reply to M. Briand's address in the French Chamber 10 days earlier. The semi-official Temps, pointing out the striking change in the Franco-Italian relations which took place between Benito Mussolini's fiery speeches last summer and the signing of the naval accord, declares that it is now clear that there were never two contradictory policies in Italy, as the contrasts between the speeches of Benito Mussolini and Signor Grandi sometimes seemed to indicate, but that there has been only one policy throughout, over which Signor Mussolini had absolute control, and which has evolved gradually to the point of a mutual understanding. The Temps compliments Signor Grandi on omitting any allusion to a revision of treaties, but the Journal des Débats, with its customary cynicism, finds that though the "tone has changed, the song remains the same," and considers Italy still on the side of France's opponents as regard naval parity, land disarmament and treaty revision.

Jacques Bainville in La Liberté finds it incomprehensible that England should insist upon possessing a navy equal to those of France and Italy combined, without taking account of the German navy, which is far from negligible. In L'Action Française, the same writer develops a thesis of M. de Givet writing in L'Ordre that the naval agreement results in giving the mastery in the Mediterranean to England.

MEXICO HALTS PLAN FOR RUSSIAN COLONY

JUAREZ, Mex., March 16 (By U. P.)—There will be no Russian colonization in Chihuahua, or any other Mexican State, according to a decree from President Ortiz Rubio received here Saturday.

Tentative negotiations by Aaron Sapiro, representing the American Slavic Colonization Trust, Inc., indicated he was willing to bring several thousand Russians here to take up farming land. Among sites mentioned were Hearst properties in Chihuahua.

"We prefer to give colonization preference to our nationals returning to Mexico," President Ortiz Rubio stated. "It will not be convenient to allow Russian colonization, as it will not be long before they will be another problem for the Government."

MacDonald's Majority in Commons Drops to 10

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—The majority of the MacDonald Government in the House of Commons shrank to 10 today when an amendment by the Conservatives to the section of the Electoral Reform bill dealing with university constituencies was rejected 178 to 168.

HOOVER'S TRIP STEP TO UNIFY INSULAR AREAS

President Said to Plan to Bring Possessions Under One Department

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 16—In announcing his intention of leaving this week on a 10-day Caribbean tour to visit Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, President Hoover focused attention on major reforms that he is putting through in the administration of the insular possessions of the United States.

On Wednesday of this week Dr. Paul M. Pearson, distinguished educator of Swarthmore College, is to be inaugurated as Governor of the Virgin Islands, thus initiating a civilian administration in place of naval control. This change is entirely due to President Hoover and was made after a study of problems that the Virgin Islands presented.

Establishment of a civilian administration in the Virgin Islands and President Hoover's tour of the Caribbean are in the nature of first steps in what is authoritatively understood to be his plan of bringing all the country's possessions under one department's supervision. At present three departments retain responsibility.

The Interior Department manages Alaska, Hawaii and Virgin Islands. The War Department governs the Panama Canal Zone and Porto Rico, and the Navy, Samoa. It is the President's thought to bring all these possessions under the regulation of the Interior Department in a new Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Plans of the President's Caribbean tour are being rushed to completion. He has had the visit in mind for a long time. He originally contemplated going there as the final lap of his Latin-American good-will journey. Political developments at home, however, forced him to cut his trip short and he did not stop over as he had intended.

The President promised, however, to visit the region during his term. There was talk of making the trip last year, but again politics, the congressional election, intervened.

The President decided to make the trip on short notice. On March 14 he was advised that the U. S. S. Arizona was preparing to make "a shakedown" sea run. The great dreadnought has just been reconditioned, and is making the usual sea test. The President immediately determined to make the trip to serve a double purpose.

Because the Arizona must carry a full complement of officers and men, accommodations will be very restricted on the ship. Mrs. Hoover will not accompany the President. His party will consist of Patrick Hurley, Secretary of War; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Sec-

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Free Passage Home Offered to Aliens Who Are Jobless

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 16—Free passage back to "the old country" was today offered by Benjamin A. Day, commissioner of immigration at the Port of New York, to aliens who had found economic pressure too severe in the United States and had in one way or another become public charges, due to unemployment or otherwise.

Mr. Day's invitation for voluntary deportation was in the form of an order to his subordinates authorizing them to make use of funds set aside from the Immigration Department's regular appropriation under a law passed several years ago, but never put into effect.

This law authorized the head of the department to furnish passage for aliens who have become public charges, but is limited to those who have been in this country for less than three years. They must, however, furnish their own passports.

Mr. Day said he did not expect a large response to the invitation, since he believed there was a general feeling that the business depression had almost passed and that employment would increase from now on. He said aliens wishing to obtain passage under the order might file applications with any charity organization, or apply directly to the office of the department in the barge office building at South Ferry.

New Mexico Gas Tax Sustained by Court

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—New Mexico's 5-cent tax on gasoline was sustained as valid today by the Supreme Court.

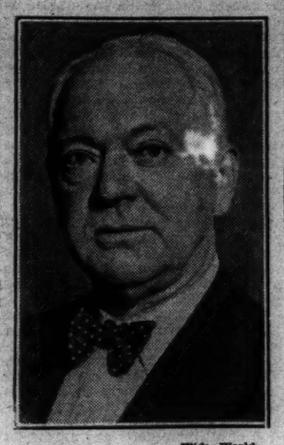
The George E. Breece Lumber Company and the Southwest Lumber Company, in behalf of themselves and others, had challenged the validity of the tax.

Explaining they used trucks, tractors, loading machinery and other machinery operated by gasoline engines, in the economic operation of their business, the companies stated they had erected large storage tanks at their logging camps in which they placed gasoline brought into the State by tank cars.

The tax was set aside as invalid by the trial court, but was sustained as valid by the New Mexico Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Supreme Court today consented to review the appeal of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company and others, attacking the validity of the North Carolina law requiring chain stores to be licensed at a cost of $50 each.

He Seeks Card Index on Criminal Activity



Wide World

WILLIAM P. RUTLEDGE

Step Is Taken to Get Crime Into the Open

Police and Legislators in Many States Back Plan for Exact Reports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—Legislators and police officials in 25 per cent of the states are working to put through bills to establish in every community a uniform system of reporting crime to the bureau of identification of the Department of Justice in Washington.

This is the burden of the first annual report being prepared by William P. Rutledge, executive secretary of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. It was only last year, after a half century of endeavor, that the chiefs, at their Duluth convention, established a secretariat through which a campaign was begun to put policing on a technical basis in order that crime may be better combated. Mr. Rutledge was placed in charge of the secretariat, and headquarters were established in Detroit. He is serving without pay.

"It may take years to accomplish what we have set out to do," said Mr. Rutledge. "But what of that? Look how long it took to remove the American system of public schools from politics and develop the National Education Association, and to bring all these educational forces into one large cohesive group."

More than 1000 cities in the United States adopted the uniform crime reporting system, sponsored by the international chiefs, Mr. Rutledge said, but we are still without an accurate picture of the real crime situation. Some states have identification bureaus, but not all of them embrace the uniform system, hence any figures that may be published as showing the relative prevalence of crime in various cities cannot be relied upon as being in any way accurate.

"In all police departments," he said, "there are unseen influences at work to prevent the recording of complete information as to crime. Maybe it is politics; in some instances it may be lethargy occasioned by the knowledge that the directing head of a department knows that with the coming in of the next administration he will be without a job."

Legislators and police officials with whom Mr. Rutledge is now corresponding in the matter of legislation are in such states as Ohio, Florida, Virginia, Oregon, Kansas, Illinois, Colorado, Utah and Iowa. In some of these states bureaus of identification already exist, but where state laws do not conform in every respect to the uniform system, amendments are being sought to embrace essential provisions of the model code.

Simmons Plans Curriculum Change

A reorganization of the curriculum of Simmons College along lines which will provide upper classmen with a wider choice of electives, which will do away with the term examinations, now held in December and March, and which will give students a reading period of one week before the final examinations in June, has been approved by the faculty, and will take effect at the beginning of the academic year 1931-1932, according to an announcement made at the college yesterday by Henry Lefavour, president.

Dr. Lefavour said that the new plan had been adopted in order to give greater continuity to the courses of instruction, and to allow a student during her sophomore, junior, and senior years an increasing opportunity for selecting her own courses, particularly in liberal arts subjects.

The three-term system under which no course continues for more than one-third of the academic year will be abolished, and courses, with few exceptions, will continue from the opening of college in September until the following June. The one-week examination periods now occurring in December, March and June, will be replaced by a single two-week reading period. The final examinations will be of a general character, and will be based upon all the work of the year.

Christmas and spring vacations will be granted as under the old system.

EINSTEIN OUTWITS CROWDS

HAMBURG, March 14 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein came back to Germany today from his American trip. He took every step possible to outwit the crowds which had gathered to welcome him.

NEW ENGLAND LEADS CLIMB TO NORMALCY

Woods Reports General Trade Improvement in All Sections

COUNCIL IS CREDITED WITH TURNING TREND

Far South and Western Plains Also Advise of Particular Business Increase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 16—New England continues to lead the country in recovery from the depression according to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, who reported today a general improvement in practically all sections during the last week.

Activities of the New England Council are largely responsible for exceptional recovery in that region, Colonel Woods said, adding, "They are doing a grand job."

It is also announced that John R. Alpine, named by President Hoover to overhaul the federal employment service, is preceding his task with a complete survey of the entire free employment field.

In many quarters it is believed that the revitalized employment division under Mr. Alpine will become one of the most important social endeavors of the Government. Study of the whole problem of employment agencies has been started, along with immediate enlargement of the federal employment service itself, using the $500,000 emergency appropriation made available by the last Congress to accelerate the work.

Proposed as Labor Chief

Mr. Alpine was one of the five men proposed to Mr. Hoover last December by the American Federation of Labor as possible Secretary of Labor to succeed James J. Davis, and to fill the post eventually given to William N. Doak.

Attention has centered on the present employment service since Mr. Alpine's appointment. Mr. Hoover explained in his veto message that its work would immediately be ended if the Wagner bill were put into effect. Examination of the situation shows that there is almost boundless room for its expansion under an energetic leadership and in fact, that union groups have urged such expansion for years. Failure to utilize its possibilities, some of the spokesmen for these groups assert, was due to opposition of the National Association of Manufacturers, who appeared against the Wagner employment bill; while others assert it was due to the lethargic executives at the head of its affairs.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., is among those who have attacked the present service as practically useless.

Most of the jobs which the service finds for workers, according to examination of the past three annual reports, are short seasonal jobs at farm labor at a time when, according to the annual reports themselves, the trouble is not in finding jobs, but in finding enough men. The workers found for such jobs numbered 433,000 in 1927; 559,000 in 1928, and 600,000 in 1929. The difference between the latter figure and the 1,300,000 jobs, cited by Mr. Hoover, is apparently filled by the workers placed through state employment agencies.

The federal service has taken the credit for this balance of 700,000 job placements, because it designates the state official as federal regional director at $1 a year; supplies some excess war-time furniture for the state exchange offices, provides "standard forms for conducting the work," permits the state agencies to use the free federal mail privilege, and allocates small appropriations to some offices.

Telegraphic reports to Colonel Woods from his regional advisers indicated particular improvement in the far South and on the western plains as well as New England, during the week.

New public works construction projects actually gotten under way during the week totaled 110 at an estimated cost of $79,465,934. The largest single contract for the week was that for the Hoover Dam, to cost $48,000,000.

Activities Increased

Besides reporting generally improved conditions throughout New England and increased activity on the part of the New England council, William Phillips, adviser for that region, stated in detail as follows:

"In Rhode Island the following industries were reported: Silk, normal; textile finishing, just under normal; cotton 40 per cent below normal, but picking up; wool, no improvement; metal trades 25 per cent below normal; rubber spotty but fair average. General situation improved in Connecticut. General improvement in industry was noted and likewise in employment.

"Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont reported satisfying improvement with no distrubing features, New Hampshire employment is about 15 per cent below normal, an improvement on 23 per cent below normal in December. Practicaly all woolen mills and shoe factories running full time. Amoskeag Cotton Mill has just taken on 200 additional employees representing 5 per cent increase. James J. Phelan, chairman (Massachusetts Employment Committee) was generally optimistic. Continued improvement in Massachusetts."

BOSTON REPORTS RECORD RECEIPTS OF GROUND FISH

Figures Show 285,212,778 Pounds Were Brought In by Fleet During 1930

Boston's receipts of ground fish from the fishing fleet during 1930 made a record for the ninth consecutive year, according to Frederick F. Dimick, secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau, division of the New England Fish Exchange.

The continued increase in receipts, says Mr. Dimick, indicates the greater demand among the people of the country for sea food, and the fishing industry has not felt the effects of the business depression as much as some industries.

The figures show that receipts of all kinds of fresh fish at Boston for the year amounted to 285,212,778 pounds, compared to 255,623,174 pounds in 1929. These totals include ground fish, mackerel, halibut, swordfish, herring, and flounders. Salt fish receipts in 1930 were 44,700 pounds, against 98,780 pounds the previous year. Haddock comprised by far the greater portion of the varieties landed.

Commenting on the year's activities, Mr. Dimick said that a new record was made for one week's receipts at Boston, when 147 vessels brought 9,037,600 pounds to this port during the week ending Feb. 27, 1930. A new record was also made for one day's receipts, when 59 vessels landed 3,522,200 pounds on Feb. 24, 1930.

"Coöperation assures the industry's future," he said. "Airplanes are now used for the transportation of fish in some parts of the country and this service is likely to grow in the future.

"Inauguration of a steamer service to eastern Nova Scotia ports, aided by the Canadian Government for the transportation of lobsters and other fish, was largely instrumental in the receipts of lobsters increasing 30 per cent. By agreement between the United States and Canada, for the preservation of the halibut fishery, the closed season on halibut was changed from Nov. 16 to Feb. 15, to a period from Nov. 1 to Feb. 15. This applies to halibut caught on the west coast."

The government figures, just out, show Gloucester receipts of fresh fish for the year to have been 43,662,508 pounds, contrasted with 49,134,938 pounds in 1929. Portland, Me., receipts of fresh fish in 1930 were 18,165,855 pounds against 17,444,748 pounds.

The grand total receipts at all three New England ports in 1930, amounted to 347,041,141 pounds fresh fish, compared with 322,202,860 pounds in 1929. Value of the 1930 total, however, was lower than of the 1929 catch, as prices were lower in the year just ended. Total value received by the fishermen in 1930 at all three ports was $12,614,680 for fresh fish, against $12,855,716 in 1929.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society of Radcliffe College; Agassiz Theater, Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Bridge party, Herbinger Club, West Roxbury Inn, 8. Meeting, Legion Auxiliary, Legion Hall, 8.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Field and Forest Club: Round table meeting; illustrated talk, "Wide Swings the Door," by Miss Esther E. Ladd, presented by Ramblers; dancing and whist to follow; 3 Joy Street, 8.

Boston University Law School Association: Dinner; John C. Sargent, former Attorney-General of the United States, guest of honor; University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 7.

Federal inspection, Company F, 101st Engineers, Massachusetts National Guard, Lynn State Armory.

New England Conservatory of Music: Lyric action recital in costume, by Miss Virginia Barnard; Jordan Hall.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Ave. Division): Dinner, in connection with Budget Drive, 6:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Address, "The International Aspects of Social Reform," by Dame Rachel Crowdy; Steinert Hall, Boylston Street, 7:45.

Harvard University: Modern Language Conference; "Trollus on Determinism," by Prof. Howard R. Patch, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Talk on "The International Aspects of Social Reform," by Dame Rachel E. Crowdy, Steinert Hall, 7:45.

Evacuation Day dinner, South Boston Citizens' Association, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Illustrated lecture on "In the Wake of the Vikings," by Graydon Stetson, Trinity Club, 6:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.

Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Tremont—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights" (film), continuous from 9 a. m.

Colonial—"Elizabeth the Queen," 3:20.

Plymouth—"Petticoat Influence," 8:30.

Repertory—"The Queen's Necklace" (film). Continuous from 1 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 4. Fourth in lecture series on "The Philosophy of Art and Aesthetics"; "Substance and Form in Art," by Prof. John Dewey, Columbia University, and William James; Emerson D, 4.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting; address, "Some Outstanding Personalities in Political Life Today," by Mrs. A. J. George; Loring-Greenough House.

Lowell Institute: First in lecture series on "The New Conceptions of Matter," by Prof. Charles G. Darwin, University of Edinburgh; "Introduction"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Boston Browning Society: Lecture, "Saul: The Prophetic Vision," by Dr. Edward H. Griggs; Hotel Vendome, 3.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Address, "The New Poet Laureate, John Masefield," by Miss Heloise E. Hersey; clubhouse, 46 Beacon St., 2:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Color. Mrs. Sayward, 11. Private view, works of Charles Grafly, Renaissance Court, 2:30 to 5. Illustrated lecture, "The Art and Archeology of India," by Dr. Kalidas Nag, University of Calcutta; Lecture Hall, 3.

Bostonian Society: Meeting; illustrated address, "Historic Churches of Boston, and Some Outside," by Park Pressey; Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

Evacuation Day: Parade, begins Edward Everett Square, 2.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Flower Show, Mechanics Building, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., through March 21.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting; address, "Wit and Wisdom of Bench and Bar," by Justice Emma Fall Schofield; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Concert, Chromatic Club, foyer, 10:30. Dance Charlotte Cushman Club suite, 4 to 6.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Luncheon bridge, upper foyer, 12:30.

Woman's Auxiliary, M. S. P. C. A.: Meeting, home of Mrs. John A. Dykeman, 1963 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, 2.

Ladies Unity Club: Luncheon, 192 Boylston Street, 12:30, and bridge, home of Miss Lucy A. Dane, 108 Center Street, 2.

New Riding Club: Afternoon reception and exhibition.

Advertising Club: Luncheon, with address by Dr. Harold Stonier.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated talks: Phillipines, 12; Balkans, 10 and 2:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, except Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5, admission free. Drawings and etchings by Goya. Water colors and drawings by Gabriel-Charles Gleyre. Water colors by Margaret Laighton. Through April 1. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room, travel posters and printed matter. Through March 22.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. "Art Week" exhibition of drawings made by boys and girls of Czechoslovakia and lent by the Junior Red Cross, also Czechoslovakian dolls, woodwork, china and embroidery, all recently sent from Straznice, Moravia.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets — Exhibit of work by members. Through March 21.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Posters of various countries, including Java, India, Burma, Spain, South America, Germany and Manchuria. For admission, apply to the delivery desk near the entrance.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of Glacier Park, Mt. Ranier and the Canadian Rockies by Marion Boyd Allen. Through March 28.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Pastels and etchings of Angkor by Lucille Douglass.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by Robert Hallowell. Through March 21. Woodcuts by Ilse M. Bischoff. Water colors by Elizabeth Lee McKissock. Through March 28.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Lila Cabot Perry. Through March 21.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Oil Paintings by A. F. Nevinson. Through April 1.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Through March 24.

Copley Gallery, 158 Newbury Street — Water colors by Ralph W. Gray; charcoal portraits by Emil Ahlborn. Through March 28.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Oil paintings by Robert Strong Woodward. Water colors by Alice Hardwicks, crayons portraits by Frederick A. Fyne. Through March 31.

Jordan Marsh Gallery, Washington Street—Annual exhibit of pictures by contemporary New England artists. Through March 21.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers and by Frank W. Benson.

Brookline Art Galleries, 7 Harvard Street, Brookline—An exhibition of etchings by Will Simmons. Through April 11.

MRS. MARY B. LONGYEAR HAS PASSED ON

Mrs. Mary Beecher Longyear, who passed on Saturday, March 14, at her home in Brookline, Mass., was founder and president of the Zion Research Foundation of Brookline.

Mrs. Longyear was an intimate friend of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and was a generous supporter of the Christian Science movement. She had collected a large amount of material relating to Mrs. Eddy's life, and had been an active worker in Christian Science for many years. She was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1851, and had lived in Boston and Brookline since 1899.

Mrs. Longyear was the widow of John Munro Longyear. She was the author of several books, and was a member of the Boston Authors' Club. She is survived by four children, Mrs. Abby Beecher Roberts, Mrs. Helen Longyear Paul and John M. Longyear Jr., of Marquette, Mich., and Robert Dudley Longyear of Washington, D. C.

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Music in Boston

D'Arányi-Danforth

Jelly D'Arányi, violinist, and Pauline Danforth, pianist, gave a joint recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The Brahms Sonata in D minor was the central item of their program. Miss D'Arányi played also a Bach-Siloti Adagio, a Pergolesi-Fachiri Arietta, Mozart's Rondo in G and Ravel's "Tzigane." Miss Danforth played six Chopin Etudes and familiar pieces by Debussy and Ravel. Carl Lamson was Miss D'Arányi's excellent accompanist.

It was a pleasure to hear again Miss D'Arányi, who comes too seldom to Boston. She made her first appearance here three years ago, offering the initial Boston performance of Ravel's "Tzigane," which was written for her. This opus, which seems as much Hungarian as Gypsy, probably calls for more violinistic stunts than any of the older show pieces. Yet Miss D'Arányi tosses them all off with calm, almost contemptuous ease. More impressive than the fireworks, however, is her treatment of the emotional passages of the work, which her warm tone and her ardent temperament make extraordinarily effective. We have heard several more famous fiddlers essay this work, but none of them can approach Miss D'Arányi's rendition. With them, the piece sounds like an extremely clever parody by a brilliant Parisian. No doubt it is Miss D'Arányi's racial inheritance which enables her to make this music sound so authentic that we can forget Ravel while she is playing it.

But Miss D'Arányi is more than a fiery interpreter of pseudo-Gypsy music. She is a fine musician, able to penetrate to the heart of more serious music, such as, for example, Brahms's Sonata in D minor, the least ingratiating of his violin sonatas, cast in the symphonic four movements, exemplifying the more austere aspect of the composer. Here Miss D'Arányi displayed keen musicianship, and a surprising restraint. One felt that some of this restraint was due to an endeavor to attain a balanced reading of the work, which should not throw the violin into too high relief against the piano. The piano part of this sonata is very important. To it Miss Danforth brought an excellent technique, and a somewhat literal interpretive sense in which emotional values played a slight part. Miss Danforth also played those of her solos which we heard with efficiency, but with little variety of tonal color; with a sufficient dynamic range, but with no marked subtlety in its employment and with little apparent poetic feeling.

The audience, which was of fair size, was warmly appreciative of both artists, and encores were numerous.

L. A. S.

Flute Players' Club

Yesterday afternoon, at the Boston Art Club, the final concert of the present series sponsored by the Boston Flute Players' Club took place. First on the program stood the Beethoven Sextet op. 81, played by Messrs. Elcus and Lauga, violins, Boettcher and Valkenier, horns, Lefranc, viola, and Alfred Zighera, cello. This was followed by a Trio for pianoforte, cello and violin by Alexander L. Steinert, given its first performance in Boston with the composer playing the piano, assisted by Messrs. Elcus and Zighera. The program closed with the César Franck Piano Quintet in F minor, with Messrs. Elcus, Lauga, Lefranc and Zighera forming the string quartet and Félix Fox at the pianoforte.

Although this program held no compositions of the piquant type, it probably gave as much sheer pleasure as any which has been offered by this club this season. All too seldom does an audience find opportunity to listen to the French horn as a "lead" in chamber music. Becthoven never has been noted for his charitable part writing for orchestral instruments, yet the score yesterday appeared not too difficult under the skillful fingers of Messrs. Boettcher and Valkenier. Some rarely lovely effects were accomplished, especially in the passages when the cello and horn (one or both, as the score required, were heard unaccompanied by violins or viola. The first movement went in spirited manner; so also did the last, but it is the Adagio which, to this reviewer, presents the cream of the sextet. Beauty of tone, instruments well blended and a fine sense of proportion marked the entire movement. The six players were justly accorded the warmest applause.

Of Mr. Steinert's Trio one writes with some reserve. Harmonically speaking, it is not modern enough to give great joy to the radicals, yet it is probably much too dissonant to give pleasure to the conservatives. And there you are. It would seem, on a first hearing, that the thematic material is slight; that Mr. Steinert is often at a loss as to his next move, and, as a consequence, does not move at all. He has taken great pains to give his listeners numbers of cues as to what is happening—the first movement has three tempi indications, the second one, and the third six—yet even these failed to make the music impressive, and the impression persists of a piece written with very light, somewhat careless grace. Since this composer is no longer to be considered a novice, one might reasonably expect a better considered piece of work. The audience appeared to like the Trio and rewarded the players with much applause.

With the Franck Piano Quintet came the pièce de résistance of the afternoon. Real music, this, of a sort which improves upon frequent hearings. Too infrequently does one observe five instruments so admirably blended. Mr. Fox appears to have mastered the knack of attuning the piano to the proportionate quality of tone best fitted to match the strings against which Franck so often projects the solo voice of this instrument. It is safe to assume that those present yesterday will not soon forget this performance of the quintet as a whole, nor of the rare beauty of the second movement in particular.

G. M. S.

Final Schelling Concert

Ernest Schelling's fourth and final Children's Concert for this year in Jordan Hall Saturday morning was made up of a request program, including these numbers: Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; Scherzo from Symphony No. 2, Chadwick; "Tableau Helvétique," M. Wagnière-Horton; "L'Apprenti Sorcier," Dukas; "America the Beautiful," sung by the audience; "Capriccio Espagnol," Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Mr. Schelling gave a brief résumé of the place of song and dance in the development of form in music, with some new pictures and ideas. His analysis of the argument of "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" left no doubt as to just what the bassoons and stopped trumpets and other paraphernalia of that fantastic tale were up to.

He paid high tribute to the Boston composer, George Whitefield Chadwick, and reminded his audience that Mr. Chadwick, not attempting to put harvesting machines, steam engines and other products of the machine age into his compositions, "just wrote Music with a capital 'M.'" The composer was present and received the plaudits of the house at the close of his delightfully played Scherzo.

Of course the important event of this concert was the awarding of medals and ribbons to those who had earned them by their thoughtfully prepared booklets. One very young lad indeed, who had already achieved ribbons in the past, stepped up to claim a medal. His name, Riccardo Bruno (age 6), may explain his precocious musical learning.

The children sang "America the Beautiful" most affirmatively, proclaiming their love for and knowledge of this lovely hymn. Illustrations of the extent and fruitfulness of the country, portraits of two of its heroes, Washington and Lincoln, were thrown upon the screen as they sang.

This has been a charming series, with a lot of solid information pleasantly administered. There will always be beginners who would profit by a study of the instruments of the orchestra, but like all artists, Mr. Schelling is not content to do the same thing over and over again.

The members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who gave so interestedly their support, and the Children's Concert Committee, who make these concerts possible, should also receive a vote of thanks.

M. L.

Chardon String Quartet

The Chardon String Quartet—Norbert Lauga, first violin; Clarence Knudson, second violin; Jean Cauhape, viola; Yves Chardon, violoncello—gave a program of contemporary chamber music in the hall of the New Lecture Building of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, on Saturday afternoon, bringing to a close the all-day conference on subjects of contemporary interest in music. Mr. Lauga and Mr. Chardon joined for Ravel's Sonata for violin and violoncello, played as recently as last November for a first hearing in these parts. Three movements from Toch's Op. 34 engaged the four players directly afterward.

In the clear, vivid resonances of the new hall, the players were heard to excellent advantage. Ravel's music, exhibiting an almost exotic mixture of impressionism and polytonality, sounded forth with power and impact. In the first movement, tautstrung, emotional, moving to the listener, there was exhibited the swift interplay of the two instruments characteristic of the entire piece. The second movement, Très vif, enlists decidedly effective pizzicato passages in the violin, especially pungent as they flash against soaring harmonics in the cello. This section races to an impetuous, catapulting close, quite different in mood from the shimmering, relentlessness of the third movement, marked Lent. The final section, Vif, brings a summary of the rhythmic elements occurring throughout the sonata.

Toch's music, unfamiliar hereabout, proved to be a forceful and often brilliant composition. Indeed, so interesting were the three movements played that more than one listener regretted the omission of the fourth movement, left out to hold the concert within the compass of an hour. The transition of mood in the movement Adagio from an aspiring, dreamful groping to a luminous, brittle, impulsive music was so cogently encompassed that one often forgot to watch for the technical adroitness and the constant use of linear counterpoint which inhere in Toch's manner of writing. The last movement, an Allegro molto, exhibited thrusting, eager vigor. The saliency of the music and the luster of its interpretation deserve high praise.

C. S. B.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET INQUIRY PROPOSED

Formation of a legislative committee to investigate methods of placing municipal governments on a more economical and businesslike basis was recommended by the Boston Good Government Association, yesterday. The association referred to the recent statement of Samuel W. Wragg, Senator, and chairman of the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance, that "there is an impending crisis in municipal finance in Massachusetts."

It was further recommended that the Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange accept Mayor James M. Curley's challenge, and "investigate the 1931 city budget, with a view to making specific suggestions for effecting substantial economies in the city government."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, possibly with some light rain or snow tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate east to north winds; minimum temperature tonight near 24.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with snow or rain on coast and snow in interior tonight and probably Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Local snows tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast backing to north winds, probably strong at times, over extreme south portion, and overcast thick weather, with rain or snow tonight and possibly Tuesday morning.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair except rain Wednesday or Thursday, possibly some snow northern New York and northern New England; temperature normal or slightly below Monday and Tuesday, warmer Wednesday, colder Friday and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Mar.16	Max. Mar.15		8 a.m. Mar.16	Max. Mar.15
Albany	34	46	Memphis	36	54
Atlantic City	38	42	Miami	66	74
Boston	38	46	Montreal	36	40
Buffalo	28	32	Nantucket	38	44
Calgary	30		New Orleans	54	74
Charleston	48	74	New York	36	46
Chicago	32	36	Philadelphia	38	46
Denver	38	58	Pittsburgh	32	36
Des Moines	18	44	Portland, Me.	34	40
Eastport	30	36	Portland, Ore.	56	60
Galveston	54	62	San Francisco	56	68
Hatteras	44	50	St. Louis	34	40
Helena	44	64	St. Paul	20	38
Jacksonville	50	76	Seattle	48	56
Kansas City	30	46	Tampa	60	73
Los Angeles	54	64	Washington	34	40

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9:57 p. m., Tuesday 10:09 a. m.
Height of tides 8 feet, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:21 p. m.

MOST AMERICAN VESSELS NOW IN PRIVATE HANDS

Government Gradually Losing Hold on Shipping Under New Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 16—More than three-fourths of the American Merchant Marine is now privately owned and nearly seven-eighths of the American vessels plying the ocean routes are in private hands, the United States Shipping Board announced today.

The privately-owned fleet shows an increase of 27 vessels and 241,150 gross tons over a year ago. The Government-owned fleet has during the same period decreased by 97 vessels and 486,747 gross tons, it was revealed.

This decrease is in accordance with the Shipping Board's policy of reducing the Government-owned tonnage as rapidly as possible. It was accomplished by the transfer of both active and inactive vessels to private American owners, by the sale of obsolete types for scrapping and by the transfer to foreign registry of vessels of this type under condition that they are to engage in trade in or between foreign countries only.

Ocean-going fleets of the American Merchant Marine on Jan. 1 numbered 1778 steam and motor vessels of 1000 gross tons and over, aggregating 9,598,841 gross tons. Active privately-owned vessels numbered 1097, representing more than 85 per cent of the total tonnage and nearly 87 per cent of the total number in operation.

Travel Talk

Branson de Cou

Branson de Cou gave the last musical travelogue of this season's series in Symphony Hall on Saturday afternoon, with "Unusual Europe" as his theme.

Mr. de Cou talked at greater length than usual in his prefacing remarks about Russia. But anything coming first-hand from that strange, inexplicable country is most welcome. He was twice arrested by Red soldiers for unwittingly pointing his camera at forbidden objects. When it became known that he was traveling with a delegation of American tourists, things were set right. A bright young Russian girl guide helped him about the city of Moscow, far more Oriental and exotic than Leningrad, formerly Petrograd, née St. Petersburg. How out-at-elbows and down-at-heels looked that ancient European city. We mourned to think of Russian women deprived of silk stockings and pretty frocks. We were depressed to see "bread lines" or "serpents" of people standing long hours, waiting with unbelievable patience to buy perhaps a pair of shoes or some other necessary. Whatever the "Five-Year Plan" is, we felt we should not like it. Nor would it seem comfortable to visit Russia at this time.

Moscow appeared more glamorous. Its legendary Kremlin, its outlandish churches out of the heart of a Russian fairy-tale, its palaces where the most extravagant luxury once reigned, were spellbinding.

We saw the workers enjoying the extensive grounds of Peterhof, the former palace of Peter the Great (near Leningrad). Ravel's "Jeaux d'Eaux" was played while we watched its fountains, rivals of those of Versailles, disport themselves. We could not quite approve of making this princely abode a public park for people in ordinary dress. The settings demanded something extraordinary, costumes of garian splendor, sweeping trains and waving plumes.

We saw the palace of Great Catherine, from the outside only, not looking in. Its rooms of lapis lazuli, tortoise shell, of other rare and semi-precious gems, were closed to the camera's eye.

Merrier views were shown us in the glimpses of Prague and the peasant life of Czechoslovakia. Here the riotously gay costumes bespoke fine needlewomen and happier hearts. Mr. de Cou showed us a marvel of a motor road winding intricately up a mountainside to Cetinje, Montenegro. Jugoslavia was also shown as a land of scenic beauty. And Mr. de Cou does not forget the children. Types of young adorables always find a place in his pictures.

But in Lake Garda we found the crown of beauty. Here, at the northern end, away from the pleasure resorts, is nature in her most exalted mood.

A refreshing travel experience in a unique series. Mr. de Cou always has something "different" to offer.

Diamond-Making Secret Disclosed

Making diamonds should henceforward be child's play to those who listened to Prof. Bertram E. Warren at the Boston Institute of Technology yesterday.

With balls of different colors to represent the various carbon atoms, Professor Warren demonstrated to his audience how a diamond was put together. The only difficulty remaining for them to surmount is the distance between the atoms, which is about one-100,000,000th part of an inch.

Professor Warren showed how these infinitesimal distances were calculated. By means of a radium tube, an instrument known as the Geiger counter-spectrometer, and a loudspeaker, sounds resembling the staccato reports of a machine gun were produced. Measurement of these sounds enables the observer to work out the distance between the atoms.

The use of X-rays, Professor Warren said, had made possible a close study of the structure of crystals and conversely, the study of crystals had thrown much new light onto the problem of the X-ray. The investigation of crystals had been his chief interest for a number of years. At the close of his lecture, Professor Warren showed on the screen pictures of the growth of crystals as seen under a miscroscope. He also used a salt crystal as a loudspeaker for a phonograph record.

POLES PROTEST POST CARDS

WARSAW, March 14 (AP)—Opposition parties in the Senate today recorded a protest against the plan for sending 5,000,000 post cards to Marshal Pilsudski at Madeira on his name day next Thursday, asserting that the money thus spent might better be used to relieve the distress of Poland's unemployed.

TAMMANY FACES PUBLIC SCRUTINY OF NEW ACTIVITY

(Continued from Page 1)

sades of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and William Travers Jerome, what is going to happen to the Curry leadership, with the Hall split, is the question now being asked in Tammany quarters. Members know there is a wide difference between the Tammany of Curry and that of Croker or Murphy.

One of these is found in the waning vote of the Manhattan districts and the emigration to the Bronx, to Brooklyn and to Queens, with the result that the Bronx and Queens Democratic organizations are generally admitted to be the greater factors in New York City. It is well known that Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State and "boss" of the Bronx, is for the Governor in almost anything he does, and that harmony exists between the Flynn organization and that of John H. McCooey, of Queens. Tammany, those who purport to know, dare not run counter to such an alignment, no matter how critical it may be of the Governor's naming of Judge Seabury or any action he may take in the demand for a city-wide investigation.

Another difference between the Tammany of Croker and Murphy and that of Curry is the latter's policy of compromise in the face of insubordination and recalcitrancy by important braves. Croker and Murphy "broke" such insurgents ruthlessly.

New York Mayor 'Held Up' on Arriving in California

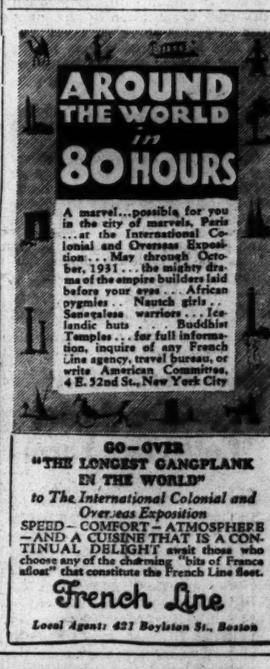
PALM SPRINGS, Calif., March 16 (AP)—Mayor James J. Walker of New York got a real wild west welcome to this desert vacation land Saturday afternoon, and for a time he didn't know whether he was going to like it or not.

A mile from the Palm Springs station 50 cowboys, wearing boots, chaps and 10-gallon hats, with bandanas over their faces, stopped the train with a red flag and unceremoniously invaded the Mayor's private car.

Fifty guns flashed in the desert sun. Norman Farra, ringleader, shoved a gun at the Mayor. Several revolvers on the outside spoke.

"Shell out!" was the brusque command.

Mr. Walker was visibly upset. So visibly was he upset that Farra broke into laugh. Then New York's Mayor laughed, rather weakly, but a laugh for all that.



FREE Candy

A New Thrill for Candy Lovers

The confection that satisfied the candy hunger of hundreds of girls in one of Albany's leading boarding schools will delight you.

The girls liked this candy so much they broke the rules of the institution and smuggled this tasty tidbits into their rooms. Appropriately enough, these delicious candy pieces were named "contrabands." By that name they became known to thousands of candy lovers in and about Albany and to mothers and fathers to whom students sent them as gifts. It was thought the recipe for making these delicious candy pieces was lost when the maker went out of business. Recently the recipe was discovered and it is again possible for candy lovers to enjoy "contrabands."

These delightful confections are known as Ralph's Contrabands. They are not heavy in sugar. Have that delicious, old fashioned molasses taste blended with a pure, natural peppermint flavor. Just soft enough to be chewy. The most delectable confection you've ever tasted. Ralph's Contrabands can not be sold in stores. They must reach you fresh, so they are made fresh every day and individually wrapped in waxed paper to hold all their freshness and flavor. If you would like to enjoy these delicious candies which have delighted generations, send your order for one or two pounds at 50c per pound, postpaid, to Ralph's Contrabands, 3H Daniel St., Albany, N. Y., Or, if you prefer to try them before buying, just send your name and address and a generous sampling will be sent you free.

GO—OVER "THE LONGEST GANGPLANK IN THE WORLD" to The International Colonial and Overseas Exposition

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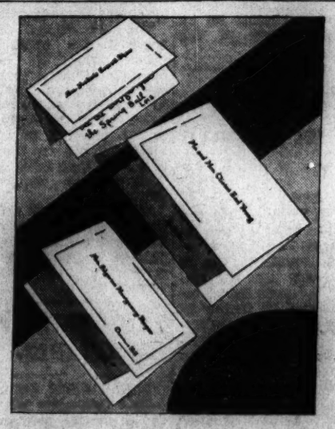


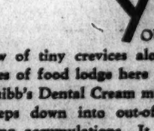
Crane's informals are convenient for the "little" invitation

Send out your intimate invitations on Crane's Informals . . . invitations for small and informal dinners, for box parties and for bridge. Use the Informal when you wish to include a brief message with a gift. And it is perfect to acknowledge the many courtesies which call for a word of *written* appreciation. . . . Ask your dealer to show you the Informal in Crane's Personal Selection Book together with dozens of other attractive papers. And when you choose your own paper ensemble, the Informal should be included. Eaton, Crane & Pike Company, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Crane's FINE PAPERS Since 1801

Will your dentifrice do *all* of this?

1. *Polish the surface of teeth.*
2. *Penetrate tiny crevices beyond reach of the toothbrush.*



YOUR dentifrice is ineffective unless it cleans the row of tiny crevices along the edge where gums and teeth meet. Particles of food lodge here beyond the range of the toothbrush.

Squibb's Dental Cream meets every requirement of a good dentifrice. It sweeps down into out-of-the-way places, cleaning, purifying and removing accumulations. It also removes the mucin coating from the surface.

Squibb's is pleasantly flavored. Refreshes the mouth and sweetens the breath. The economically large tube at all drug stores.

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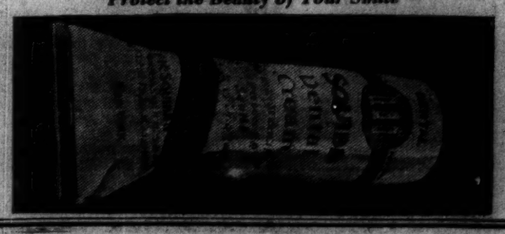

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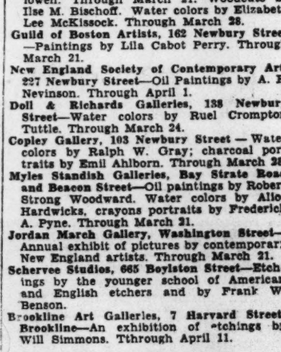

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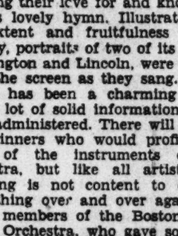
5 Famous Clans of Pots & Pans have joined the Sale of Housewares



Call the roll . . . they're all here, and all at March Sale prices. Vollrath and Polar enamel ware . . . Griswold aluminum and iron ware . . . Universal and Wear-Ever aluminum ware. Illustrated: A few of the Wear-Ever pieces in thick, hard, heavyweight, seamless aluminum.

$1.75 fry pans, 9-inch . . . $1.25
.35 stew pans, 1 qt. 35
$2.35 sauce pans, 6-qt. . . . 1.75
$2.75 percolators, 6-cup . . 1.85
$3.25 tea kettles, 4-qt. . . . $2.85
$2.25 double boilers, 1½-quart 1.65
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COLLEGE WOMEN PLAN TO DISCUSS WORLD AFFAIRS

American Association Is to Hold Three-Day Session in Boston Soon

"The Educational Approach to International Problems," and a symposium on Far Eastern affairs are among the appointed subjects to engage the attention of the convention of the American Association of University Women, which will meet at the Hotel Statler in Boston on April 8, for a three-day session.

Prominent alumnæ from every state in the Union have signified their intention of being present, representing 521 branches of the association, which now has a total membership of 25,000 from 185 accredited universities and colleges.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, will preside over the meeting of the board of directors of the association at a meeting on the morning of April 8. In the afternoon the founders, former presidents, and foreign guests will go to Fenway Court as guests of the Boston branch upon invitation of the president, Mrs. Francis J. Flagg. In the evening, at the dinner at the Copley-Plaza, Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Dr. John Erskine will be speakers.

The second day's meeting will be given over to round table and other group discussions of education by numerous experts in the correlated fields. Summarizing conferences will follow luncheons of the colleges represented. The future legislative program of the association will be drawn up at a dinner and subdivision conferences.

April 10 will be "International Relations and Fellowships Day," with Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe, Dr. Woolley and Prof. George C. Wilson of Harvard College among the speakers.

This convention marks the fiftieth year since the original conception of the organization in Boston in 1881. At that time a small group of women, including Dr. Alice Freeman Palmer and representatives of Vassar, Smith, Wellesley and Boston University, decided that women graduated from different colleges could do more for the education of women if they combined in one organization.

The association was incorporated by a special act of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1899 with the object of uniting alumnæ of its accredited institutions for practical educational work and strengthening its position in the field of education by the maintenance of high standards.

HOOVER'S TRIP STEP TO UNIFY INSULAR AREAS

(Continued from Page 1)

retary of the Interior; his naval and military aides, and Lawrence Richey, one of his secretaries.

A limited number of newspapermen and photographers also will go along. It is the President's desire not to interfere with the work of the battleship and to eliminate as much ceremony as possible. Under present plans he will leave the Capital for Norfolk, Va., late Wednesday evening, and embark either that night or early the next day.

The first stop will be at Porto Rico, to visit that island and to get a first-hand insight into the splendid work that Gov. Theodore Roosevelt is doing there.

Governor Roosevelt's record is one of the outstanding achievements of the Hoover administration. He has coped with the many and difficult economic and political problems of Porto Rico in an unfailing liberal and sympathetic manner and has deeply endeared himself to the people of the island. Through Governor Roosevelt's zeal and earnestness Congress has appropriated additional funds to rehabilitate the region stricken by a hurricane several years ago and also increased allowances for other purposes. Governor Roosevelt has learned Spanish, the native language, and in every way has endeavored to bring himself close to the people.

Even more than Porto Rico the Virgin Islands present extremely difficult economic problems. Twenty men own 90 per cent of the land there. These men are Danes, British, and Irish. The bank of the island is Danish as is the currency. As its charter expires in 1934 and there is uncertainty of its tenure the bank is refusing long term agricultural credits, thus seriously crippling independent farming operations.

Congress Set Aside $600,000

To overcome the land problem Congress appropriated $600,000 which will be available to the natives on long-term loans for the purpose of buying little farms on which they can produce their own food. In addition seeds, tools and expert agricultural direction will be given them. Accompanying Governor Pearson, as part of his staff, is a tropical agricultural expert.

Also with Governor Pearson are a financial expert and an authority on handicraft work. The first will undertake to solve the island's financial problems and the latter will aid the natives in developing their artistic craftsmanship for sale abroad. The natives are reported as very clever workmen.

Congress also appropriated $30,000 for the construction of a modern hotel to accommodate tourists. It is the plan of the civilian administration to stimulate trade on the island by developing a tourist business and exporting handicraft articles.

The President's trip to the Caribbean will bring to the country a realization of the important work he is doing there, and the problems that these two important insular possessions face. The visit to their shores will also be a mark of great pride to the insular people, who are loyal and devoted Americans. President Hoover will be the first Chief Executive to visit them.

This trip of the President beyond the shores of the American continent will not be setting a precedent. His three immediate predecessors in office made foreign trips. President Wilson made two trips to Europe, incident to the signing of the peace treaty. President Harding went to Alaska by sea, and President Coolidge went to Havana to attend the Pan-American Conference there in 1928.

To the President the sea journey will also afford an opportunity for a brief vacation. He has not had a rest since a year ago when he went to Florida for a week of deep-sea fishing.

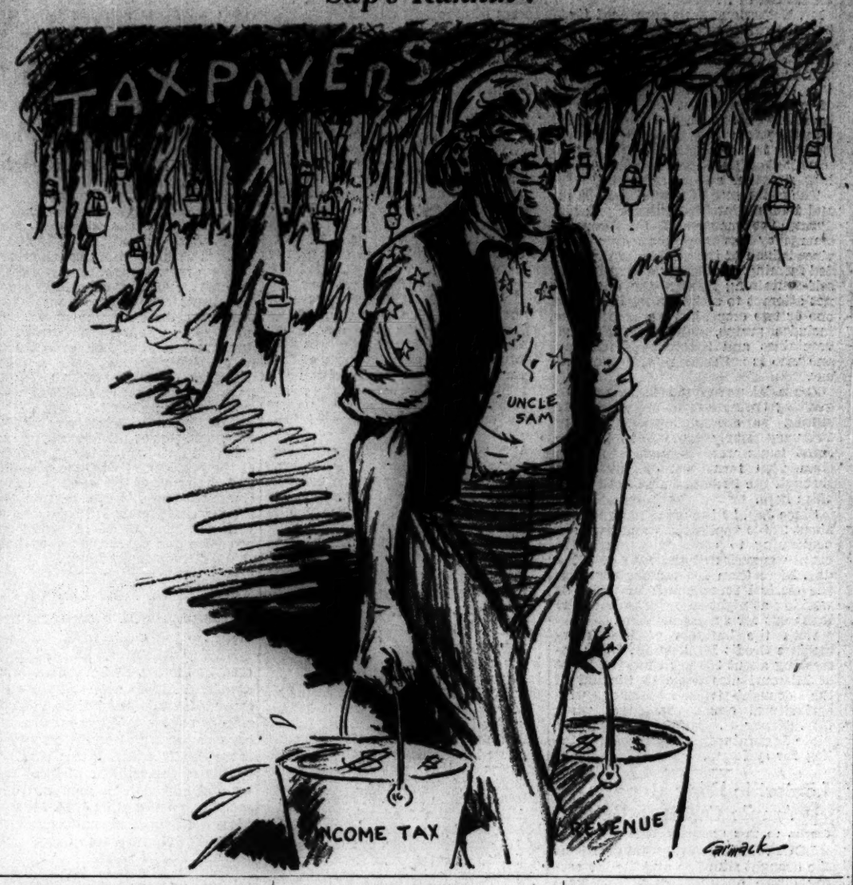
RATES REDUCED TO ITALY

Radical reduction in round-trip third-class passenger rates to Italy were announced today by G. F. Ravenel, Boston manager of the White Star Line, who said that round trips could be purchased to Turin, Italy, for $159 on the Majestic and Olympic, $157 on the Homeric and $147 on all other steamers of these lines. These prices include ocean transportation to Cherbourg and a rail trip to Turin via Paris.

ST. LAWRENCE PORTS TO OPEN

MONTREAL, March 16 (AP)—Montreal and other St. Lawrence ports will be ready to receive ocean liners April 1, Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, said yesterday. All navigation facilities will be open by that time, he added.

'Sap's Runnin'!'



Buildings Planned for Northeastern

An engineering building and a recitation building to be completed and ready for occupancy on July 1, 1934, are the first steps of a Northeastern University construction program announced today, following the adoption of the plans by the board of trustees.

The construction of the buildings will make it possible for the university to vacate the Huntington Avenue building, according to a statement issued at the university. The expansion has become necessary because of the increased enrollment from 580 students in 1896 to 6183 in 1930.

The buildings, the college officials say, will be constructed on the site owned by the university on Huntington Avenue adjacent to the Y. M. C. A. building.

"The housing program in its entirety," the statement reads, "calls for an engineering building, a recitation building, an administration and recitation building, a student union and a recreation center."

Casinghead 'Gas' Arrives in Boston

Casinghead gasoline, said to be the highest test "gas" made, is being brpught by sea from California to Boston for the first time. The second cargo to arrive has just been discharged at the Braintree plant of the Cities Service Refining Co. from the tanker Betterton. This product is made from natural gas at San Pedro, Calif., said to be the only place it can be made at present. It is used for airplane gasoline and to "pep up" regular gasoline for special uses.

Evaporation, in spite of every effort to prevent loss, is said to constitute a difficulty in transporting it. The tanker is equipped with a sprinkler system on decks, similar to that used in vegetable gardens, and throughout the time the vessel is in the warm climates the sprinkler is in action with water pumped from the deepest point possible to keep the vessel as cool as possible. This is said to retard evaporation, though some loss is encountered on every trip, it is explained.

THEODORE EXPELLED FROM LABOR BODY

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 16 (AP)—E. G. Theodore, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, was expelled last night from the city labor conference by a unanimous vote because of his opposition to the policy of repudiation of debts and inflation of currency advocated by the New South Wales Premier, J. C. Lang.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Jan Dillon, Bronxville, N. Y.
Miss Vivian Flamhaft, Wellesley, Mass.
P. L. Esternaux, New York City.

Labor Party Praised for Action in India

The agreement with Mahatma Gandhi is the British Labor Party's outstanding achievement so far, in the opinion of Prof. Harold J. Laski, formerly of Harvard but for the last 10 years at the University of London, England.

Speaking in the Ford Hall Forum, Boston, yesterday Professor Laski declared that if the conference to be held next September is as successful as the one just finished, the outlook for Anglo-Indian relations is bright.

Reviewing the present political situation in Great Britain, Professor Laski, who is a Socialist, admitted that if there were to be a general election now, the Conservatives probably would win. He thought it might be 15 years before the Labor Party obtained an absolute majority in the House of Commons. But if any British Government were to declare war, he said, it would probably result in a revolution. There also would be a revolution if the so-called "dole" were to be discontinued.

The dole, Professor Laski explained, "is actually unemployment insurance." Payment "only amounts to about $4.50 a week for a single man and $7.50 for a man and his wife with $1.25 a week added for each child."

Professor Laski described the Labor Party's program as "only mildly Socialistic." It does not contemplate the complete disappearance of private competition in industry and commerce. It does, however, call for government ownership of public utilities and banks.

Policewomen Urged as Child Crime Curb

Policewomen could prevent a great deal of crime in Boston if used to protect and reclaim juvenile criminals from their inherent tendencies, Dr. William Healy, director of the Judge Baker Foundation, told members of the Massachusetts Council of Women today.

He spoke in favor of the formation of a special women's unit in the Boston Police Department, similar to those recently established in Detroit and New York. As it is now, Dr. Healy declared, boys and girls must be caught in some wrongdoing before anything can be done for them. With women policing the places where trouble breeds, potential criminals can be saved, he stated.

He cited conditions where small boys were actually organizing criminal bands of their own, conditions which should be guarded against in the first place, he said, rather than after the criminal instincts of the child have been allowed to assert themselves.

The average cost of maintaining a person under custodial care was estimated by Christian A. Herter, member of the legislative Committee on Ways and Means, to be between $400 and $500 plus an additional outlay of about $2000 for living quarters. He contrasted these figures with the $50 initial cost of studying a child as done by the Judge Baker Foundation.

COMMUNIST HEARING SET

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Commissioner of Immigration in Boston, announced today that a hearing would be given to Miss Edith Berkman, Patrick J. Devine, and William C. Murdock, alleged Communist agitators, next Wednesday morning. Miss Berkman and Mr. Devine are out on $5000 bonds each, but Mr. Murdock is still detained at the immigration station following activities in the Lawrence textile strike.

Rare and Delicate Flowers and Plants in Horticultural Society Spring Show

Colorful Display at Mechanics Hall to Include Such Splendors as Acacia and Orchids, Amaryllis and Azaleas in Their Choicest Varieties

Knit together by the self-sacrifice of grower-members who gladly assume the inevitable loss which accompanied transportation and putting on display under artificial conditions of rare and delicate flowers and plants, the annual Spring Flower Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is ready for its preview by members and friends in Boston this evening, and its opening to the public tomorrow at 9 a. m.

All the ample resources of Mechanics Building have been taxed to contain the exhibits. Leading commercial growers, amateur fanciers of such splendors as acacia and orchids, amaryllis and azaleas, have plundered their ranges for the choicest examples of priceless varieties.

The simultaneous holding of the New York Horticultural Society's annual International Exhibit seems to have added a flick of inspiration to Boston entrants; in many instances both exhibitions, at the Grand Central Palace in New York and in Boston hold similar entries from the same estates in Newport and Philadelphia, Rutherford, N. J., Tarrytown and various places along the Hudson and through Pennsylvania.

This is the one exhibition in the calendar year of the Massachusetts Society for which an admission is charged. Occasional protests to this are heard. "The shows have always been free; why is an admission charged for this one?" It is, perhaps, a natural question, but it is not a very intelligent one. The revenue helps insure all the rest of the year's free shows. And no amount taken in admissions will come within many thousands of dollars of paying for the actual cost of setting up this exhibition. Money cannot pay for the tax on some of the ranges. An orchid grower like Thomas Roland of Nahant, if he would, could tell you, for instance, that at least 50 per cent of the plants he sets up for people to enjoy will be permanently damaged from the experience; he would not, because he, like many other growers, counts the exhibition as one of the privileges of flower growing, the privilege of sharing for six days of a week the glory and loveliness of plants that have taken years to propagate and which it is a pleasure to help the public understand.

Albert C. Burrage of Beverly Farms will have his accustomed magnificent showing of orchids; between Mr. Burrage and Frederick Dixon of Philadelphia there lies claim to the title of the finest collection of privately owned orchids in the world. It is not a point to be haggled over where such lavish beauty is concerned. Enough to say that the exhibition affords Mr. Burrage's usual generous willingness to share his great collection with the public. Visitors to the New York show are similarly privileged with examples from the Dixon collection.

Among the commercial orchid growers represented are Thomas Young, James Manda and others.

The Pierson ranges at Tarrytown have brought part of three freight car loads of roses. It is rumored that there never was a finer collection got together of the double white Killarney which has made such a sensational return to public favor within the last few years when people had been lamenting that his most beautiful rose of all time had disappeared from commercial stocks.

This evening, at 8:30, the officers of the Horticultural Society will entertain guests at a private showing of the great gardens which occupy all the exhibition spaces of the building. Tomorrow morning a 9, and continuing through Saturday each day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., the exhibition will be open to the public.

TUITION FEE BILL BEATEN IN KANSAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—A bill to impose a tuition fee on non-residents of the State attending state colleges, was defeated by the House of Representatives March 7.

The motion to kill the bill was raised by Representative Kathryn O'Loughlin, woman member of the House. The state institutions themselves were opposed to the bill. It was asserted that every student graduating from one of the state schools is made a friend of Kansas, and is of value to the State in that way.

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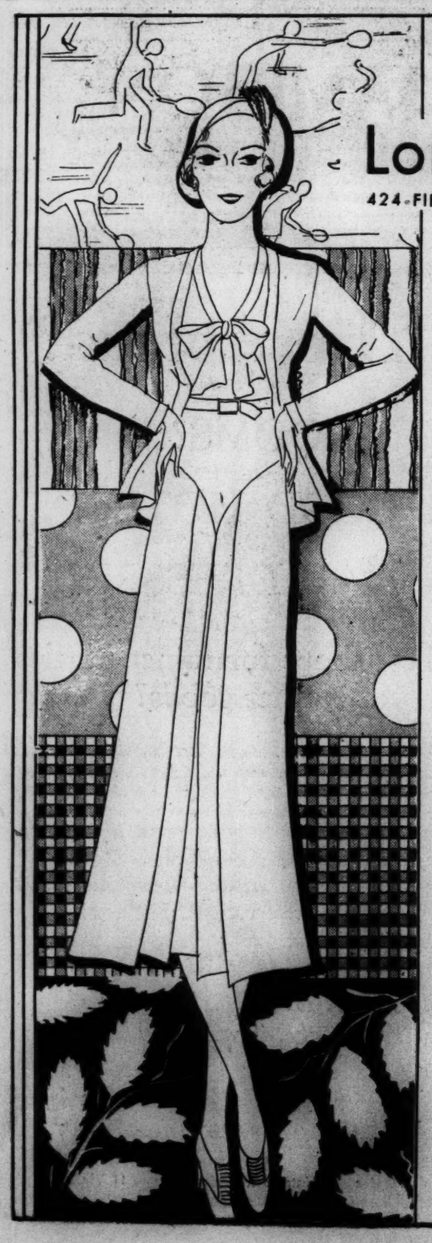

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Approach of Planting Time Speeds Up Steps Taken for Farmers to Seed New Crop

(Continued from Page 1)

$10,000 to obtain rediscount privileges of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. This type of credit is designed to aid in crop production and has particular application to needs of farmers in the cotton belt.

The maximum amount of loans an agricultural credit corporation may rediscount equals 10 times the paid-in capital and surplus. The character of management of the corporations and of the loans is, of course, a factor in the total amount of loans which will be rediscounted. To be eligible for rediscount with the intermediate credit bank, the loans must be made by farmers and must represent advances for crop production or livestock purposes.

Loans from the $45,000,000 federal emergency fund for purchase of seed, fertilizer, feed for stock, and tractor gasoline and oil are given to individual farmers unable to obtain commercial loans. Up to $2000 is lent to an individual from this fund. The Government takes an absolute first mortgage on all 1931 crops as security. This requirement has brought criticism from country bankers who are, in some instances at least, declining to take notes of farmers who receive seed loans.

Steps Taken to Aid Farmers

While many farmers have approached the 1931 crop year without the usual cash reserves, their efforts to produce with a minimum cash outlay and the fact that supplies they need are lower in price this year are being taken into consideration. Against this is the inability of merchants to extend credit for supplies in many instances owing to unpaid accounts carried over from 1930, and also the tendency of country bankers to maintain assets in as liquid a state as possible.

Meanwhile farmers are looking to the $20,000,000 supplementary drought relief fund made available by Congress for further aid. Dr. C. W. Warburton, secretary of the federal drought relief committee, announced in Memphis Feb. 24 plans to partially finance new loan agencies and to aid existing agencies. These plans are expected to add between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 of additional agricultural credit to the drought sections, he explained.

Probably between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 will be available to credit corporations in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, he stated, each corporation being required to put up an amount of its capital stock equal to the amount borrowed from the drought relief fund.

Since the corporations would be allowed to rediscount their loans with the intermediate credit banks for additional funds to lend to farmers, the total funds available would be considerably increased. This rediscounting process would be allowed to go on from four to five times, Dr. Warburton said. He estimated that $9,000,000 would be used to promote his plan, but Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, stated in Washington that this figure could be accepted only on a temporary basis.

Following a ruling by the Arkansas Supreme Court making valid the $1,-500,000 drought-relief bill passed by the Legislature, farmers in that State will have available an estimated $7,-500,000 to $10,000,000. The measure provides for the issuance of $1,500,000 worth of bonds.

Money thus secured would be invested in stock of credit corporations and such stock given as security for loans through the intermediate credit bank of St. Louis.

In Missouri, another state that is setting up drought relief machinery, Gov. Henry S. Caulfield has signed a bill appropriating $250,000 for this purpose. The fund is to be supervised by a committee composed of the Governor, the presiding officers of each branch of the Legislature and members of the General Assembly. Work of disbursing this fund is to be started immediately, it is stated.

Farm Credit Conditions Easy in Omaha Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA—Agricultural credit conditions are not so badly strained in the Omaha Land Bank territory, as they are in most other districts of the country, because the great drought which so seriously crippled other states was not so badly felt in the Omaha district which comprises Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming and South Dakota. This is the condition as seen through the eyes of D. P. Hogan, of Omaha, president of the Omaha Land Bank.

"Bank records show this, better than I can tell you" said Mr. Hogan. "Take Nebraska, for instance. Our books show that on Jan. 31, 1931, 99.14 per cent of our Nebraska loans had no delinquent payments past 90 days or over. And we have $48,000,000 lent in Nebraska.

"There have been many bank failures and in some counties there is but one bank left," he says. "These banks are very careful about making loans and are maintaining extra-large liquid assets. They don't know when they will be called on for actual cash. There are farmers in all four of the states of our district who would use money with which to purchase live stock but they can't get the cash."

The Omaha Land Bank has loans at present to 35,000 farmers. Various groups have been formed to take advantage of credit loans in these four states. These groups include the wheat farmers of Nebraska, wool growers of Wyoming, alfalfa seed growers of Wyoming and Nebraska, and live-stock producers. Especially have wheat growers borrowed on warehouse receipts.

Leading farm products of the four states of the Omaha Land Bank are corn, wheat, alfalfa and hay, oats, sugar beets, and the resultant products, such as live stock, wool, poultry, butter, eggs, milk and beet sugar.

The Intermediate Credit Bank, affiliated with the Farm Loan Bank, had outstanding loans aggregating $7,700,-000 on Dec. 31, 1930, as compared with $7,300,000 on the same date, 1929. There was a further gain in January, 1931, but the figures have not been tabulated.

Loans of the Omaha Land Bank total $167,750,000. A reserve and undivided profits fund of $3,224,000 is carried. A reserve of over $1,000,000 is carried for real estate sales contracts, a reserve of $699,000 for real estate owned and additional reserves cover other points.

Hundreds Get Seed Loans in Northwestern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND FORKS, N. D. — Relief loans are available only to farmers in localities where local credit is shown to have been exhausted, it was explained here by Walter E. Eliff, administrative officer for federal farm loans in northwestern states. He reported that hundreds of farmers in drought-stricken areas of seven northwestern states are being granted federal feed and seed loans through his office.

Up to a recent date, feed and seed loans had been issued to 486 farmers totaling $299,279. Farmers owing balances on loans of former years are not denied further aid under this federal emergency fund, since the Government takes a first lien on the 1931 crops.

Fifty per cent of the 1930 loans in the northwest area, then comprising only North Dakota, Minnesota and Montana, have been repaid, Mr. Eliff stated. The rest were renewed. Failure to repay the loan was blamed in every instance to effects of the drought, in some localities suffered in two successive years. The 1930 drought was most severe in Montana and western North Dakota, it was stated.

Bankers are inclined to attribute the present limited condition of northwestern rural credit to the inability to borrow freely with real estate as security. Banks, it is said, have a plentiful supply of money but tend to place the finances in liquid securities. This has caused the farmer difficulty in obtaining loans, and in many instances lands already are heavily mortgaged.

Life insurance concerns, heretofore a dependable source of financial aid, are holding back loans to farmers because farm property is not regarded as the best of security.

To railroads and credit corporations goes the credit for helping the farmer to diversify his farming operations by offering easy terms on purchases of livestock. Hundreds of carloads of sheep, particularly, have been distributed in the Northwest under plans offered by railroads.

Colorado-Kansas Area Reports Situation Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Agricultural credit is relatively in good condition in the district made up of Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado, represented by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, according to John Fields, president.

On Jan. 31, Mr. Fields reports, 91.3 per cent of all borrowers had paid in full all amounts due from them, including taxes, payments and interest. Reflecting an improving condition is the fact that since Jan. 31 the total delinquencies of the bank have been decreased 3 per cent.

The Federal Land Bank here has 30,800 loans outstanding, representing a total of more than $100,000,000. Recently farmers have been availing themselves of the credit machinery, which has proved adequate in this territory. In 1930 $1,000,000 more in loans was granted by the bank than the year before, the total amounting to $4,700,000.

The best conditions are found in Colorado, according to Mr. Fields, where 1930 crops were above the average, and the poorest in the cotton-growing areas of Oklahoma. There are many tenant farmers and share croppers who do not supplement their crops with cows, chickens and the like. Consequently when their crops failed they had no security to offer for credit.

More than one-third of them do not conduct dairy or poultry side-lines, he said. In Kansas the total value of farm crops is 66 per cent of the 1929 value. But the loss has been largely in wheat, representing only one-fourth of all Kansas farm crops The remaining three-fourths of marketings have kept the Kansas situation fairly healthful.

"Certain forms of credits have been greatly restricted in the past four years," said Mr. Fields. "Country bank credits, for instance. But that is not to the disadvantage of the farmer, who is learning to derive his income from a sufficient variety of sources so that it is dependable year in and year out. In the meantime he is taking care of present indebtedness in good shape and is in position to take advantage of better times ahead."

St. Louis Credit Office Rushed for Seed Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With farmers of the drought-affected areas in Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri availing themselves as rapidly as possible of federal agricultural credit machinery, Wood Netherland, president of the Federal Land Bank for the Sixth District, who has just returned from an inspection trip, is of the opinion that the upturn has already set in.

In many localities he found groups being formed by leading business men to facilitate extension of credit to farmers. These credit corporations, being organized locally as a result of the emergency, under the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923, make use of the rediscount from federal intermediate credit banks for loans to assist in the production of crops and the raising of livestock.

Mr. Netherland feels convinced that the federal agricultural credit machinery is proving adequate. There is, he said, sufficient money for loans and the facilities function smoothly. The comparatively low interest rate of around 6 per cent has proved attractive. The reduced level of commodity prices has brought about a lowering in values that has made the securing of loans more difficult but that situation also is improving.

The experience of federal land bank and intermediate credit bank officials during the months of the drought emergency has more than ever convinced them of the wisdom of diversified farming, Mr. Netherland said. The self-containing farmer—the one does not attempt to stake his livelihood on one or two crops, but whose program includes grains, dairying, fruit and vegetables and livestock—is not the one who is suffering now, he pointed out.

Share-takers and tenant farmers are availing themselves of the credit facilities, as are landowners. During February nearly $900,000 in government loans were disbursed to more than 7000 farmers in eight states through the Federal Farm Seed Loan office here.

Since Jan. 29 the office has received about 22,000 applications and they are continuing to come in through the county agencies at the rate of 800 a day. More than 100 persons comprise the clerical force, much of which is working at night in order to have the loans out for spring planting.

With the business of the Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis increasing about 300 per cent, the State of Missouri also came to the aid of the drought-stricken farmer with agricultural credit machinery when Gov. Henry S. Caulfield signed the State Legislature's $250,000 appropriation for sufferers.

Louisville Bank Reports Ample Credit to Be Had

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stimulated by the drought situation and the increasing desire of local bankers to keep their funds liquid, 25 agricultural credit corporations have been formed in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee within the last few months to obtain funds from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Louisville.

That the credit bank plan is meeting a need is obvious. Practically all the local credit corporations have been formed since the drought's effects began to be more severely felt. Under this system, tenants and share-croppers may borrow, as well as land owners.

The situation, as explained by Ralph G. Sams, secretary of the Intermediate Credit Bank, is that local bank deposits in drought-stricken rural communities are at a low ebb. These local banks are unable to supply the farmers' needs and at the same time keep their funds in a liquid state; so the credit corporations usually are formed by the officers and directors of the banks, who subscribe a minimum of $10,000 capital stock. In some states the banks themselves may invest their funds in credit corporation stock. The Credit Bank of Louisville extends to the corporations, at 4 per cent, up to six times the amount of their capital stock, secured by farmers' chattel mortgage notes. The corporations lend to the farmers at a rate not exceeding 6½ per cent for livestock purposes in states which permit this rate and not over 6 per cent for other farm activities.

"The Louisville Intermediate Credit Bank," said Mr. Sams, "has $55,000,000 available. There is plenty of credit."

Indiana has organized 12 credit corporations in the last few months. Kentucky six, Ohio four, and Tennessee three, and others are in the process of organization.

In Tennessee recently two of the oldest cotton factors, because of the increasing difficulty of obtaining a proper amount of credit at reasonable interest, organized an agricultural credit corporation with a capital stock of $250,000, which enjoys the loan and discount privilege with the credit bank here.

An indication of agricultural conditions in these four states is the percentage of delinquencies in amortization and interest payments on land bank loans, which was 7.06 per cent at the close of business Jan. 31, 1931, as compared with 6.67 per cent on the same date a year ago. Land bank loans in Ohio at present number 165, in Indiana 633, Kentucky 404 and Tennessee 1006. The percentage of the delinquencies to the total amount of money lent is: Ohio .65; Indiana 2.71, Kentucky 1.47, and Tennessee 2.23. Payments are being made within the drought area with surprising regularity, however, though possibly in some cases only by the sacrifice of livestock.

Approximately 1000 Kentucky farmers have made application for crop loans through Thomas P. Cooper, dean of the State College of Agriculture, to the St. Louis seed loan office. Up to Feb. 21, 172 applications had been approved and $25,344.20 forwarded to this State.

1000 Seed Loans Daily Being Made at Memphis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Federal seed loans are being made from Memphis headquarters at the rate of 1000 per day. John H. Lynch, administrative officer in charge in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, announced Feb. 21 that his office expected to aid more than 100,000 farmers in this section through distribution of $16,000,000 to $18,000,000 allotted to him for farm seed loans.

Although the Memphis office has been open but a short while, a total of 115 employees are working day and night to get the seed loans to the farmers as quickly as possible. On Feb. 21, a total of 9343 loans had been approved, $64,112 actually paid out to farmers, and loans totaling $1,456,562 officially approved.

There is considerable difference of opinion throughout the mid-South section as to the ultimate benefit of the federal seed loans under present operation systems.

In Lee County, Mississippi, of which Tupelo is the county seat, the farmers have organized their own loan organization and have spurned government aid.

Lee County's system so far has been highly successful. The organization was founded with $50,000 capital, underwritten by the county government. Loans, secured by the county, are made through joint deals of the farmers' loan organization and banks, the organization and county guaranteeing the loans.

"Although the drought did inestimable damage in the South, it has apparently taught farmers a lesson which all other agencies have tried in vain to teach for many years," Mr. Lynch said. "Now we find the tendency of the southern farmers to be toward general diversification of crops."

H. S. Nichols, agricultural agent for west Tennessee, said that in his section the small farmers were "saved from impending ruin" by the seed loans, but that the large planters benefited by government loans not at all.

W. F. Kirsch, president of the National Bank of Commerce, at Parsgould, Ark., explained the stand of bankers in his section as follows:

"We are not making advances to farmers who are obtaining federal seed loans. The Government takes a first mortgage on the borrowers' crop, no matter whether he borrows the maximum allowed him or a fraction of it. Banks cannot take a second mortgage on crops—and the farmers have no money for food for themselves and families."

Col. Elgan C. Robertson, executive vice-president of the Lee County, Ark., National Bank of Marianna, chairman of the Marianna Red Cross committee and chairman of the federal seed loan committee for his county, said there are not six farmers in his section who will not have to make "additional" provision for purchasing food before the 1931 crop is harvested.

District of New Orleans Ready, but Farmers Slow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—While the credit situation in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama is aggravated because of bank failures and drought crop damage, establishment of a number of agricultural credit corporations is materially assisting this territory.

This is the opinion of local bankers and officials of agricultural credit agencies, expressed by J. M. Magruder, vice-president and manager of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank serving this district.

"Due to a lack of local funds for setting up capitalized corporations that avail themselves of intermediate credit funds, and because of ignorance of the services of the intermediate credit bank, farmers are availing themselves of agricultural credit machinery slowly.

"Credit corporations are being established independently and with government aid through loans to individuals in various parts of our three states. About 30 capitalized credit corporations are already discounting or are in process of organization.

"The New Orleans Federal Intermediate Credit Bank this year expects to make $10,000,000 in loans more than in 1930. The attitude of commercial banks hereabouts has undergone a radically favorable change toward intermediate credit financing, because all federal intermediate banks have been helpful in making loans that because of financial conditions commercial banks have been unable to handle.

"A total of 62,572 farmers directly benefited through discounting institutions since this intermediate credit bank began operations. Most of them farmed cotton, the leading crop of this territory, totaling about $175,-000,000 annually. Last year this bank discounted notes aggregating $11,-000,000, or $2,000,000 more than in 1929."

Livestock Loan Plans Are Active in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Tex.—According to M. H. Gossett, president of the Federal Land and Intermediate Credit Bank of this city, the credit bank is discounting notes for 27 eligible livestock loan companies and agricultural credit corporations. This includes six new agricultural credit corporations serving farmers in the drought area of this State. Total loans on the security of warehoused staple crops are $3,-928,654.90, livestock and crop production loans, $14,816,024.48, or a total of $18,744,679.38.

The land bank is now closing loans in excess of $1,000,000 per month. Collections on semiannual installments on net loans in excess of $153,000,000 to 57,000 borrowers are being made at maturities in volume creditable to the borrowers, considering the large drought area in the Tenth Federal Land Bank District. There will be delinquent, 90 days or over, less than $200,000 on March 1.

T. G. JOSLIN NAMED HOOVER'S SECRETARY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 16—Theodore G. Joslin, Washington correspondent for many years of the Boston Transcript, was today named to the White House secretarial staff by President Hoover.

Mr. Joslin takes the place vacated by George Akerson, who resigned to accept an important position in private business. He has been political correspondent of the Transcript since about 1915 and before that was a correspondent for the Associated Press.

Mr. Joslin is a native of Leominster, Mass., and joined the Associated Press bureau in Boston after his graduation from the Leominster High School.

PRINCES JOIN IN WORK FOR INDIAN UNITY

(Continued from Page 1)

proceeded to London that the Princes would surrender the necessary powers to make the federation a reality, and the statesmanlike decision which brought this about deserved greater commendation in consequence.

Something of the sacrifice which the Princes have made was hinted at by the Viceroy, who stated as the Princes acquire a greater share in the control of common subjects there will come to them more responsibility for bringing their own administrations to the levels demanded by modern governments.

The states have nothing to be apprehensive about in this respect; but there were still states where modern administrative systems did not apply, he said.

"Where such conditions exist they cannot fail to be a danger to the whole," said the Viceroy, appealing to the Princes to use their influence to obtain an improvement which would not only benefit their peoples but enhance the personal and dynastic relations with the Crown which guaranteed their continuance.

In the meantime while the Princes are about to tackle problems incident to the new obligations which the conference has imposed on them, representatives of more democratic institutions throughout the country are also facing their difficulties.

Mahatma Gandhi's tour into southern parts of the country, while enthusiastically received, indicates all is not plain sailing for the Nationalists. Many evidences are available that Congress opinion is not unanimously satisfied with the Irwin-Gandhi pact, and the Congress camp at Bombay is definitely split to such an extent that Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru has been invited to arbitrate on matters of finance and organization.

Nor is the much-sought Hindu-Moslem unity likely to be negotiated easily. At a meeting of the council of the Indian Moslem League, held here Sunday, it was decided to cooperate with the Congress on the conference issue only if Moslem representation in the proposed central legislature was conceded to the extent of one-third, with majority representation guaranteed in the provincial chambers of Bengal and the Punjab. Acceptance of these terms is essential to any coöperation on the part of the Moslems, the council claimed.

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KING OF SPAIN HELD IN GRIP OF TRADITION

(Continued from Page 1)

native political philosophy has been its undoing.

On a trunk that for one reason or another—particularly the all-embracing activity of the Roman Catholic Church—had never had time to put forth its own roots was grafted first the Dynastic tradition of the French Bourbon-Valois régime and then the parliamentary political system of England.

In the middle of the nineteenth century it was fair to say—it is not fair today, although the legend persists—that Spain was a backward country. Civil wars between the partisans of the so-called constitutional monarchy—Maria Christina, Isabel II—and the Roman Catholic monarchy of the Carlist branch of the royal family were intermittent.

Republic Short-Lived

The army, the only organized force, naturally took sides and made confusion worse confounded. At the same time the yeast of liberal-democratic ideas was continually rising, culminating in the short-lived Republic of the early 70's.

When Alfonso XII, father of the present King, was called to the throne, it was as no more than a compromise solution, a possible port of safety in the storm.

Thus in his manifesto, issued from the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, where he was sharing the training of the English Army officers, Alfonso XII made a point of paying homage to the age-old Spanish tradition that the nation is sovereign and that the King only derives his sovereignty as representative of his people.

But, on the other side, he and his supporters were to be harried, as well they knew, by the uncompromising intolerance and autocratic traditions of the rival dynasty.

Alfonso XII began well with his team of liberal and constitutional politicians, and, had he lived, it might yet have been possible to effect a satisfactory fusion of the alien tradition with the Spaniard's natural instinct for equality.

Church and Army Pressure

But unfortunately the energies of the first sponsors of the parliamentary régime were frittered away in resisting pressure, on the one hand, from an ecclesiastical caste bent on reëstablishing its former ascendancy, and on the other hand from an army caste that had accepted reluctantly its removal from the seat of political power.

Politicians in Madrid became renowned for their words but never for any deeds. Their hangers-on in the provinces instituted a form of boss rule from which the country even today has not recovered. Parliament was an institution bearing no organic relation with the body politic.

How was Alfonso XIII, intelligent, able, impulsive and fiercely patriotic, to let things go on like that? By the 1876 Constitution the moderating power, as the sovereign was called, had certain prescribed functions and prerogatives.

Departed From New Spain

But, in theory, at least, he was shut up in some sort of glass case. At the same time he was supposed to be the supreme arbiter between the elements of Parliament and their rubber stamp.

It was an impossible situation for a man like Alfonso XIII, who saw clearly that the parliamentary system in Spain was synonymous with disintegration, that it was incapable of tackling the real national problems.

Set on his royal pedestal, on the other hand, the King could not associate himself, as he would have liked, with the forces of the new order in Spain slowly gathering strength. Therein lies his tragedy.

"The New Spain,"—which is no mere figure of speech but a real force surpassing perhaps any other in Europe today—has to go forward, not merely without its King, but inevitably against him.

He it is who is made responsible for the incompetence and corruption of the old politicos, for the dictatorship which was—and is—felt as an offense to the national honor—its most tender spot—and for the present period of paralysis induced by the absence of any legal basis of government.

"L'accuse," says the nation in one outburst of indignation after another, and Alfonso XIII is personified inexorably in the régime that is in the dock.

Stricter Bus Rules Urged by Registrar

Thirteen fatalities occurred on Massachusetts highways last week, two less than the previous week and the same number as the corresponding week of last year, according to the weekly report of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles issued today.

There were 748 licenses and registrations revoked or suspended, a reduction of 180 from the total of the corresponding week of 1930, but 68 above the previous week's total, the report revealed.

Eight more persons were convicted for driving under the influence of liquor last week than in the preceding week, or a total of 85, of which 17 were sent to jail.

In the record of fatalities, motorists predominated last week, a clear indication that reckless driving was responsible, the Registrar said. Another fatality in which a bus was involved caused the Registrar to emphasize the importance of stricter supervision and regulation of bus drivers, particularly in regard to long hours which tend to make drivers inattentive, he declared.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 17

Soloists and Orchestra

"Jigs and Reels" (WJZ Chain). Joe White, tenor soloist; Irish dances by orchestra. 7:15.

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). A review from "Come, Josephine, in My Flying Machine" to "Thou Swell." 8.

John McCormack, tenor; concert orchestra, Adolph Dumont, conducter (WJZ Chain). "Celebrities" period. 9.

"Melodies of Erin" (WJZ Chain). John Fogarty, tenor; orchestra under direction of Harold Sanford, featuring music from Victor Herbert's Irish operetta "Eileen." 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05, 6:45.

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra (CBS—T). Two Primi bits, a tango, a Spanish dance, and Ketelbey's "In a Persian Market." 6:15.

Concert orchestra, Dana Merriman, conductor (NBC—WJZ, WBZ). Irish program. 6:30.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Coronation March (Meyerbeer); Finale, Symphony No. 2 (Brahms); Shepherd's Hey (Grainger); Baba Yaga (Liadov); Dialogue of the Wind and Sea, "La Mer" (Debussy). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Light opera music, several Irish selections, a Spanish waltz, two Victor Herbert pieces, and a Wagner ballad, "Dreams." 11.

Rhythmic Music

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (WJZ—T). 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WEAF Chain). 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra; Ashley Sisters, vocal trio (WEAF Chain). 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:45.

Lorton Downey, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; orchestra (CBS—T). "Playhouse" period. 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

Uncle Dan'l of Snow Village (WEAF Chain). Another of the well-deserved popular New England stories. Arthur Allen as Uncle Dan'l. 7:30.

Death Valley Days (WJZ Chain). Guarding silver from marauders. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs" (CBS—T). 10.

'Rapid Transit" (WEAF Chain). Metropolitan life; orchestra. 11

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS—T). Weekly résumé by Frederic William Wile. 7.

"From the Mill to the Market Basket—What Happens on the Way" (WEAF—T). George Soule, magazine editor, in "Voters' Service" period. 7.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Johnny Marvin, popular songs (WJZ Chain). 10:45.

Transoceanic Program

Hon. William T. Cosgrave, President of the Irish Free State (CBS—T). Columbia's first attempt at transmission from Ireland. 12:25.

Band Music

Arthur Pryor's Band (CBS). Fifteen minutes daily except Sunday. 8. Repeated for CBS Chicago and Pacific. 10:15, 8:15.

Daytime Programs

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). a. m.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain). Progressive Garden Club period. 12:30.

United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain). 1:30.

"World News About Women" (WEAF Chain). Mrs. B. Tappen Fairchild. 2.

The Four Clubmen, male quartet (CBS—T). 2.

"The Woodwinds" (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Artist recitals. 3.

National Orchestral Association Concert (WOR). One hundred post-graduate students from leading musical institutions, conducted by Leon Barzin, in sixth concert of season from Carnegie Hall. 3.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). André Kostelanetz, conductor. 3.

Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone (WEAF Chain). 3:30.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestral period from Chicago. 3:30.

"Italian Idyll" (CBS—T). Characteristic period under the direction of Vincent Sorey. 4.

"Story of Brian Boru" (WEAF Chain). The first king of Ireland. Dramatic sketch. 4.

Mrs. James Roosevelt, guest speaker; Leo Reisman's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 5.

"The Battery of the Kitchen" (CBS—T). Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly's "Adventures in Words" series. 5:15.

Radio Tonight

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 "Flower Show."
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Popular program.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 Rose Zulalian, contralto.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 Vocal duo; xylophone soloist.
8:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; novelty orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Countess Albani, soprano; Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"; Problem of Thor Bridge."
10:30 NBC, Symphonic Rhythm Makers; Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Hugo Mariani's Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's Story.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; sport review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time, NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Domestic drama.
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Balalaika Orchestra; Lou Conrad, vocalist.
9:00 NBC, Victor Young's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra; Inez Quinn, soloist.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sport review.
11:14 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Dramatic sketch.
5:10 "Melody Snapshots"; orchestra.
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Talk; time.
6:00 Yankee Network Salute to Advertising.
6:30 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 Rosemary Stanford, soprano; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist.
7:15 Dance Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Bringing Up Father."
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Giovanni Martinelli, tenor; concert orchestra, Wilfred Pelletier, conductor.
9:00 Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio.
9:30 CBS, Pierre Brugnon, tenor; Taylor Buckley, baritone; style radiogram; Max Smollen's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Dick Lee, pianist.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Rhythm Twins.
6:00 Weather; organ; temperature.
6:20 Organ recital.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Eleanor Wendell, organist.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestral.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Twilight Hour.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 a. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—"Port of Boston and Trunk Railroads," Mayor James M. Curley.

LABOR UNION OPPOSES POLL TAX PROPOSALS

Legislative proposals to raise the poll tax of men to $3 and impose a $2 poll tax on women in Massachusetts were condemned by the Boston Central Labor Union, yesterday. As a result, it was agreed to appoint a committee of five members for the purpose of recommending to the Legislature a more practical means of raising revenue to meet requirements of the Old Age Asssistance Act which goes into effect July 1.

Some opposition was expressed to the committee plan on the grounds that the union's next meeting will not be held for three weeks and the Legislature, meanwhile, will probably act on the poll tax proposals before that time. Two or three speakers favored the plan of Mayor James M. Curley, to raise funds by an increase of 10 per cent on income taxes.

Jungle Life Shown in Audubon Lecture

The third in a series of four lectures by the Massachusetts Audubon Society was given Saturday in the Hotel Statler by Col. Charles W. Furlong, illustrator, jungle adventurer, and explorer.

Robert Walcott, president of the society, in introducing the speaker, referred to his pictures as being artistic as well as entertaining. Some were indeed striking, especially the film showing Mt. Vesuvius in eruption, as the cone on the volcano was being formed.

This lecture departed from the usual trend of those given by the Audubon Society in that few pictures of birds were displayed. There was one exception—a concourse of flamingos—which was as lovely as it was unusual. Nearly all the slides, some of which were colored, and the films were replete with wild animals native to southern South America and mid-Africa, especially those of jungles and tundra.

Boston Art Notes

Drawings and water colors by Gabriel-Charles Gleyre are shown at the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge. Gleyre was a pupil of Ingres, maintained the tradition of his master and drew to his classes such pupils as Whistler. The unrestrained James McNeill soon called his master a "bourgeois Greek" and chose an independent path for himself.

That Gleyre was also a disciple of the classicism, inaugurated by Winckelmann and advanced in France by David, can be seen in these sketches in which the detached beauty of ancient Athenian monuments is painted. The water colors are made precisely, a very different treatment from that to which we have become accustomed fourscore years later. And yet, although our tendency is to teach a freer method, we cannot help finding beauty in these tidy paintings.

The drawings are made with the delicacy of contour and stress of pattern typical of Ingres.

Water colors by Margaret Laighton are also shown at the Fogg Museum. Her qualities are uneven, betraying in some respects either the amateur, or eyes which are unaccustomed to seeing and observing good aquarelle.

Her depiction of flowers, large and frank and exuberant, is very charming. She takes advantage of the water-color qualities of fluidity and transparency, and combines them with the exquisite forms of the blossoms, emphasizing the characteristics of growth.

Her less-successful pictures are those in which the lines hang limply, to which she has not been able to convey substantiality, vigor, pertinence. Her color, while not especially distinguished, has tonal character.

A third exposition at the Fogg Museum is a large collection of etchings, lithographs and drawings by Goya. Prints of the sets "Los Caprichos," "Los Proverbios' and "Tauromachia" are shown, some in several states.

The versatility of Goya, unique talent of his day in Spain, combined with a bitter and deeply felt satire of the life of that day, establishes him as artist and critic combined. These satires have not yet been satisfactorily interpreted; indeed it is a question whether their mysterious meaning will ever be known. Certainly this artist used the brush for more than æsthetic pleasure. He was a commentator, an ironist, a craftsman, a historical portraitist, all in one. The Spain which soon yielded to Napoleon was in a sad state of blight. Goya may have lifted one veil of propriety only to drop another which obscured his unfathomable symbolism in depicting folble and malfeasance. D. A.

ELECTROCUTION BILLS VETOED

TOPEKA, Kan., March 14 (AP)—Gov. Harry H. Woodring vetoed today three bills passed by the Legislature providing electrocution as the maximum penalty for first-degree murder and robbery with firearms in Kansas.

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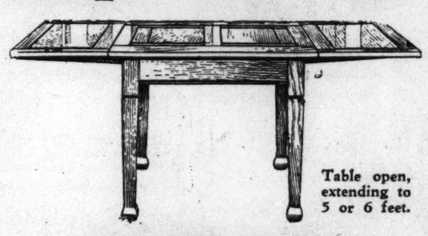
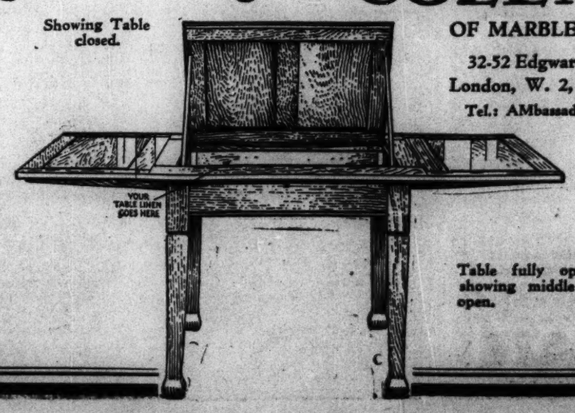


Table open, extending to 5 or 6 feet.

Showing Table closed.


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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HENRY'S HOLD COURT TITLE

A. A. U. Basketball Championship Stays in State of Kansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 16—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States basketball championship will remain in the State of Kansas for at least another year. The Wichita Henry's, defending champions, playing one of the greatest games ever seen in the annual court classic, decisively defeated the Kansas City Athletic Club in the final game of the big tournament, March 14, winning by the score of 38 to 14. It was one of the most crushing defeats ever suffered by a finalist in the United States tournament, the Blue Diamonds' defeat coming as a big disappointment to a crowd of 9500 which practically filled Convention Hall.

The club played listlessly throughout. It was a romp for the champions from the start. After the first 15 minutes of the first half the score was 7 to 2 and at the end of the first half the Henry's lead had mounted to 16 to 6. The second half was just as one-sided, and 10 minutes before the final whistle many of the spectators were filing out of the hall.

In the game for third place, which preceded the championship contest, Los Angeles Athletic Club defeated the Young Men's Institute of San Francisco, 33 to 13.

A tournament all-star team, chosen after the title game, was announced as follows: lf, Miller, Henry's; rf, Lurks, K. C. A. C.; c, Alexander, Henry's; lg, Hyatt, Los Angeles A. C.; rg, Dunham, Henry's. The scores of the two final games:

WICHITA HENRY'S	KANSAS CITY A. C.
Miller, Scott, lf	rg, Weaver, Marsh
McBurney, Davis, rf	lg, Baker, Thomson
Alexander, c	c, Peterson
Dunham, Iba, lg	rf, Gordon, Ruble
Callahan, Hoffman, rg	lf, Burks, Craig

Score—Wichita Henry's 38, Kansas City Athletic Club 14. Goals from floor—Miller 6, Alexander 5, McBurney, Dunham, Callahan for Wichita Henry's; Thomson 2, Burks, Peterson, Weaver for Kansas City A. C. Goals from foul—Alexander 4, Callahan 3, Dunham 2, Miller for Wichita Henry's; Weaver 2, Burks, Thomson for Kansas City A. C. Referee—E. C. Quigley, St. Mary's. Umpire—W. H. Hargiss, University of Kansas.

Boston Cubs Make Sure of Playoffs

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	28	2	8	159	93	58
Providence	22	6	10	128	89	50
Boston	14	4	20	93	106	32
Philadelphia	11	5	22	78	104	27
New Haven	8	7	23	72	138	23

RESULTS MARCH 14

Boston 4, Providence 1.
Springfield 5, New Haven 2.

RESULTS MARCH 15

Providence 5, Springfield 3.
New Haven 2, Philadelphia 2, overtime.

Boston Cubs will be the third team in the Canadian-American Hockey League playoffs as a result of defeating the Providence Reds at the Boston Garden Saturday night, 4 to 1. Philadelphia Arrows were eliminated last night when they tied with New Haven. The locals outplayed Providence but when the visitors did look formidable Benny Grant, goalie, backed up the Cubs in spectacular style. The summary:

BOSTON	PROVIDENCE
Klein, Harris, lw	rw, Cormier, A. Giroux
Burke, Runge, c	c, Gaudreault, Cook, Harrington
Boyd, Taylor, rw	lw, Hart, G. Giroux
Mackey, Pratt, ld	rd, Vail, McCaffrey
Foster, Pratt, rd	ld, Carson
Grant, g	g, Murray

Score—Boston 4, Providence 1. Goals—Boyd 2, Burke, Runge for Boston; Vail for Providence. Assists—Foster, Mackey for Boston; Cormier for Providence. Referees—M. E. Davin and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16—After definitely clinching first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing Saturday night, the Springfield Indians dropped a 5 to 3 decision to the Rhode Island Reds here tonight. The victory gave Providence a 5 to 4 margin in its nine-game series with the league leaders thus far this season. The summary:

PROVIDENCE	SPRINGFIELD
Hart, G. Giroux, Harrington, lw	rw, Saunders, Carrigan
Gaudreault, Cook, c	c, Benson, Waite
Cormier, A. Giroux, rw	lw, Starr, Heximer
Carson, McCaffrey, ld	rd, Seibert, Heller
Vail, McCaffrey, rd	ld, Callighen, Carrigan
Murray, g	g, Moore

Score—Providence 5, Springfield 3. Goals—Cook, A. Giroux, McCaffrey, Hart, Vail for Providence; Starr, Carrigan, Waite for Springfield. Assists—Gaudreault 2, Vail 2, Cormier, G. Giroux for Providence. Referees—F. A. Synnott and M. E. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16—In an overtime game the New Haven Eagles and Philadelphia Arrows played a 2 to 2 tie here last night before the smallest crowd of the year, only about 600. The tie eliminated both teams from the race for the Canadian-American Hockey League playoffs. The summary:

NEW HAVEN	PHILADELPHIA
Chouinard, Radley, lw	rw, Buckles, Garrett
Burmister, Keating, c	c, Andrews, King, Anderson
Boucher, Kuhn, rw	lw, Murray, Conroy, Hudson
Speyer, ld	rd, Coulter
Radley, Pringle, Jeremiah, rd	ld, Nichols
Forbes, g	g, Roberts

Score—New Haven 2, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Boucher, Jeremiah for New Haven; Hudson, Buckles for Philadelphia. Assists—Burmister, Keating for New Haven; Andrews, Coulter for Philadelphia. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 16—Springfield's Indians made certain of first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League by defeating the New Haven Eagles here Saturday night. The score was 5 to 2. The game also found Orville Heximer, left wing of the Indians scoring his fifty-seventh point of the season to equal the record set last winter by Frank Waite, then a member of the Boston Tigers. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD	NEW HAVEN
Heximer, Benson, Starr, lw	rw, Burmister, Kuhn
Waite, Carrigan, Grant, c	c, Boucher, Jeremiah
Heller, Saunders, Starr, rw	lw, Chouinard, Keating
Callighen, Seibert, ld	rd, Pringle, Radley
Seibert, Heller, rd	ld, Speyer
Moore, g	g, Forbes

Score—Springfield 5, New Haven 2. Goals—Seibert, Waite, Starr, Heximer, Heller for Springfield; Speyer, Keating for New Haven. Assists—Heximer 2, Carrigan 2, Seibert for Springfield; Jeremiah, Burmister, Boucher for New Haven. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Cornell and Penn Win Final Contests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H., March 16—The Dartmouth College quintet lost a chance to take undisputed possession of second place in the final standing of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League when it lost a close contest to Cornell University Saturday night, 29 to 27. The defeat places the Green in a tie for second position in the League with Yale University, each five having won 6 games and lost 4. Dartmouth led at half time, 14 to 13. The summary:

CORNELL	DARTMOUTH
Lipinski, Zahn, lf	rg, Kramer, Britten
Hatkoff, rf	lg, Picken
Schreuder, c	c, Mackey, Zimmerman, Prince
Donovan, lg	rf, Smart, Myllykangas, Beisel
Murphy, rg	lf, Magee, McCall, Burch

Score—Cornell University 29, Dartmouth College 27. Goals from floor—Lipinski 4, Hatkoff 4, Schreuder 2 for Cornell; Mackey 4, Myllykangas 3, Magee 2, McCall, Smart for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Murphy 3, Schreuder 2, Hatkoff 2, Lipinski, Zahn for Cornell; Magee, McCall, Smart, Mackey, Picken for Dartmouth. Referee—Degnan. Umpires—Carroll and Couter.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, March 16—The University of Pennsylvania five defeated Princeton University for the second time this season here Saturday night in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game, 24 to 20. It was also the eighth straight victory in the past four seasons for the Red and Blue over the Tigers.

The score at half-time was Pennsylvania 16, Princeton 10. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA	PRINCETON
Kayer, Mazo, lf	rg, Rosenbaum, Bessire
Sander, rf	lg, Carey
Peterson, c	c, Lord
Tanseer, lg	rf, Goodpasture, Helm
Ushka, Riblett, rg	lf, Low

Score—University of Pennsylvania 24, Princeton University 20. Goals from floor—Kayer 3, Sander 3, Peterson 3 for Pennsylvania; Goodpasture 3, Low 2, Lord, Carey, Rosenbaum for Princeton. Goals from foul—Peterson 4, Sander, Tanseer for Pennsylvania; Carey 3, Goodpasture for Princeton. Referee—Kennedy. Umpires—Tobey and Brennan.

CLAIMS ENDURANCE RECORD

BARADERO, Argentina, March 16 (AP)—Pedro Candiota, Argentine long-distance swimmer, yesterday claimed an endurance swimming record after staying in the water 71h. 55m. and covering a distance of 362 kilometers (about 225 miles) in the Parana River. Candiota entered the water at Santa Fe at 10:40 a. m. Thursday in an effort to swim to Buenos Aires, almost 300 miles away. He abandoned the attempt at 10:35 a. m. yesterday, owing to the cold. He spent some time resting but otherwise his condition seemed good.

HALL AND RAINVILLE WIN

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 16 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, won the doubles championship in the Florida East Coast tennis tournament Saturday. They defeated P. F. Neer, San Francisco and Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—3, 9—7, 3—6, 6—0. In the semifinals Hall and Rainville defeated Karl Hodge, St. Louis, and G. C. Shafer, Philadelphia, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

BOUSSUS WINS AFTER A BATTLE

Cram Also Hard Pressed in U. S. Indoor Tennis Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 16—With all the favorites coming through the preliminary play with ease, the matches at the Seventh Regiment Armory in the United States indoor lawn tennis championship today give primise of some real competition, as the stronger members of those outside the seven seeded Americans and three seded Frenchmen challenged those so selected.

The only absentee of prominence when play began on Saturday, was Julius Seligson, of New York, former Lehigh University student, runnerup last year. He had been forced to retire, after the draw had placed him in the fourth seeded position. To fill this and other vacancies, the committee, which had rejected a number of entrants to cut the total down to 64, established a substitute list, and so three others were included in the draw to fill vacancies.

Boussus vs. McCauliff

Of the seeded players, Christian Boussus second on the French list, and Donald H. Cram, No. 7 of the Americans, had the hardest task to come through. Boussus, encountering Eugene H. McCauliff, a pupil of Vincent Richards, came close to losing the first set, only his steadiness preventing it. McCauliff led at 3—2, with the two games he lost being carried to deuce by Boussus after McCauliff was leading at 40—0 in each. But the Frenchman finally settled into his stride, and won at 6—3, 6—3.

Cram, of Nashville, Tenn., now a student in postgraduate work at Columbia, was also held closely by A Lincoln Halberstadt, a local player, the score being 6—3, 6—4.

Jean Borotra, champion two years ago, and his leading American rival, Frank X. Shields, both galloped through their matches in short order, with the famous Frenchman defeating A. J. Wadsworth, of the Seventh Regiment team, 6—1, 6—1, while Shields defeated Dr. Irving Epstein, who entered from Vichy, France, where he has been playing, 6—1, 6—3.

Sutter Defeats Berger

But the best performance of the day was staged by two newcomers into the event this season. Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, intercollegiate champion, seeded second, disposed of Sidney L. Berger, a member of the strong team of New York University, without the loss of a game, though it was the first play of the southerner on wooden courts. Then R. Berkeley Bell of Dallas, Tex., put out another member of the Hall of Fame outfit in the person of Stanley J. Harte, 6—1, 6—4. Bell is listed third in the draw. Sutter will next encounter E. Remey Donovan, another young local player of prominence, while Walter Swaybill, also of the New York University team, will confront Bell.

INDOOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
—First Round

C. S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated S. L. Berger, New York University, 6—0, 6—0.
E. R. Donovan, New York, defeated W. V. Einsmann, Brooklyn, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.
Marco Hecht, New York, defeated J. L. Verstraten, New York, 6—2, 6—1.
E. E. Jenkins Jr., New York, defeated I. A. Powell, New York, 6—0, 6—2.
P. G. Fockafellow, New York, defeated A. L. Brunean, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—0.
W. D. Cunningham, Seventh Regiment, defeated J. G. De Fina, Brooklyn, 6—2, 7—5.
T. J. LeGros, N. Y. A. C., defeated Melvin Kann, Notlek, N. Y., 6—1, 6—1.
Giles Verstraten, New York, defeated Sheldon Morganstern, City College, 8—6, 8—6.
J. W. Kirkham, New York, defeated Frank Dame, (Longwood) Boston, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3.
Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Julius Tavalin, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—4.
Frank M. Bonneau, New York, defeated C. C. Chaffee, New York, 6—3, 6—0.
Sidney Seligson, New York University, defeated G. R. Preston, Norwalk, Conn., 0—6, 6—2, 6—2.
Donald H. Cram, Nashville, Tenn., defeated A. Lincoln Halberstadt, New York, 6—3, 6—4.
E. W. Burns, Crescent A. C., defeated H. W. Rubsamon, 7th Regiment, 6—1, 6—1.
Lieut. R. M. Watt Jr., U. S. N., defeated F. J. Salichs, 7th Regiment, 6—2, 6—3.
Jean Borotra, France, defeated A. J. Wadsworth, 7th Regiment, 6—1, 6—1.
F. X. Shields, New York, defeated Dr. Irving Epstein, Vichy, France, 6—1, 6—3.
I. W. Raymond, Columbia University, defeated Paul E. Greer Jr., Brooklyn, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.
Kimbark Peterson, Nashville, Tenn., defeated Stanley Noble, Yonkers, 6—0, 6—1.
M. M. Rosenbaum, N. Y. University, defeated Henry Breshar, Bronx, 10—8, 6—3.
Herbert L. Bowman, N. Y. A. C., defeated C. E. Unterberg, Norwood, N. J., 6—0, 6—2.
Jack Morrison, Stewart Manor, L. I., defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 7—5, 7—5.
William Thompson, Brooklyn, defeated J. P. Nikonow, New York, 10—8, 6—0.
Pierre Landry, France, defeated J. M. Greer, Montclair, 6—4, 6—1.
R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex., defeated S. J. Harte, New York University, 6—1, 6—4.
Walter Swaybill, New York University, defeated M. J. Rosenbaum, New Rochelle, 6—1, 6—0.
Col. E. N. Brandt, Seventh Regiment, defeated T. J. Griffin, University of Notre Dame, 6—1, 6—4.
Joseph Von Ende, Brooklyn, defeated Albert Sprinzen, Miami, Fla., 6—3, 6—4.
William Aydelotte, New York, defeated S. V. Brubans, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—0.
Merritt Cutler, Seventh Regiment, defeated C. N. Marks, Duke University, 6—1, 6—3.
E. H. Kuhn, New York, defeated Earle C. Backe, New York, 6—4, 7—5.
Christian Boussus, France, defeated E. H. McCauliff, N. Y. A. C., 6—3, 6—3.

LEHIGH WRESTLERS WIN EASTERN TITLE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16 (AP)—Lehigh University, with 30 points, won the twenty-seventh annual eastern intercollegiate wrestling tournament at Yale, taking both team and individual championships. Cornell, with 22 points, was second and Columbia was third with 14. The other teams and their points follow: Yale 13, Syracuse 11, Pennsylvania 6, Penn State 5 and Princeton 4.

The team champions won three individual championships while Cornell, the defending champions, and Yale won two individual titles each. Columbia took one individual championship.

Hirschberg clinched the championship for Lehigh when he threw Lundin, Cornell, in 49 seconds in the elimination bout, to take second place in the unlimited class. Rotan, Yale, had taken the unlimited class championship. Hirschberg's victory gave Lehigh four points and a lead which could not be overcome in the remaining bouts.

Clarence Peck, Lehigh's undefeated sophomore in the 165-pound class, staged the best bout of the meet when he defeated Hooker, Princeton's last year's runnerup, by a fall in an overtime bout, 15m. 58s., two seconds before the close. The championship results follow:

118-Pound Class—Bigwood, Yale; second, Forward, Syracuse; third, Finkelman, Penn.
126-Pound Class—Beyland, Cornell; second, H. Amster, Columbia; third, Engel, Lehigh.
135-Pound Class—Shaw, Lehigh; second, Butterworth, Cornell; third, Relyea, Columbia.
145-Pound Class—Seal, Lehigh; second, Carpenter, Syracuse; third, Lorenzo, Penn State.
155-Pound Class—Clark, Columbia; second, Reynolds, Syracuse; third, Reybitz, Penn State.
165-Pound Class—Peck, Lehigh; second, Mann, Penn; third, Hooker, Princeton.
175-Pound Class—Penny, Cornell; second, Shanker, Lehigh; third, Scott, Columbia.
Unlimited Class—Rotan, Yale; second, Hirschberg, Lehigh; third, Lundin, Cornell.

FRANCE DEFEATS GERMANY 1 TO 0

PARIS, March 16 (AP)—France's soccer football team defeated Germany yesterday 1 to 0, in the first match the two countries' official teams have played in 33 years. A crowd of 45,000 saw the contest, about 12,000 of them Germans. There was only one instance of roughness which charitably might have been called overzealousness. The teams took the field to the strains of the Wacht am Rhein and the Marseillaise. The German captain, Leinberger, opened cordialities by presenting a bouquet to the French leader, Anatol, and at half time France's goalkeeper returned the compliment in the form of a tri-color flag.

ALLAN CUP ELIMINATIONS

Hamilton 5, Sudbury 0.
Ottawa Montcalms 0, Ottawa Rideaus 0.

O. H. A. MEMORIAL CUP ELIMINATIONS

Niagara Falls 5, Sault Ste. Marie 3.
Ottawa Primroses 3, Montreal A. A. A. 0.

Wales Captures the Rugby Title

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Wales	3	1	0	74	25
Ireland	2	0	2	17	28
Scotland	1	0	2	19	25
France	1	0	2	10	41
England	0	1	1	16	17

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELFAST, Ire., March 16—Wales won the international Rugby football championship here Saturday for the first time since 1922, defeating Ireland 15 points to 3 in a thrilling game upon which the destination of honors this season depended. It was the sort of battle to delight every rugger man's heart for both sets of back divisions were quick as "lightning" in thrustful attacks, and the defense of both teams was a joy to watch and the rival packs clashed in a titanic struggle.

A salient recollection of the match indeed, is the way seven gallant Irish forwards held their own against the invading eight in the second half after Ireland had lost the services of M. Crowe. In this period the Welsh defense was under tremendous pressure for a breathtaking quarter hour. It seemed then that one of those striving Green-jerseyed giants must eventually batter his way across the Welsh line. The ball would emerge from scrum on Ireland's side, half-backs and three-quarter backs would go darting and zigzagging to find some loophole among the Welsh defenders, there would be a crashing tackle and as the ball fell loose the Irish forwards would arrive to carry on their movement by weight, pace and pluck. Things happened this way time after time, but so good was the Welsh defense that the strenuous efforts of 14 Irishmen went unrewarded except for the ceaseless thunder of cheering from a crowd of some 30,000 that filled the picturesque Ravenhill ground here to capacity.

Never before has a crowd so big as this watched a rugger match in Northern Ireland and seldom can there have been a more musical crowd outside of Wales. Thousands of Welshmen, wearing scarlet berets, and with favors as big as cartwheels came singing from their homes: they sang on boats, sang on trains, sang in streets, sang in restaurants and just before the match commenced they sang so vigorously that at times it was impossible to hear the music of the Irish pipers, who marched round the pitch with saffron kilts swinging in the sunshine.

Ireland opened the scoring 19 minutes after the kickoff when G. R. Beamish, forward with shoulders like a bull, crashed his way through the opposition. As he was brought down he transferred the ball to another forward, J. A. Siggins, who dived over the line with Welshmen all over him.

Wales won this match because its backs were cleverer and faster than those of Ireland, and one of the cleverest and fastest of them was A. H. Ralph. This well-equipped flyhalf, the spearhead of the Wales attack, put the visitors ahead before halftime with a fine left-footed dropped goal at 25 yards range.

Wales' second score came soon after the change of ends and was a classic try by the formidable rightwinger, J. C. Morley. He sped down the touchline then swerved inward to avoid would-be tacklers and grounded the ball halfway between the corner flag and the goalpost. From then until 10 minutes before the finish Ireland was fighting heroically against odds and had territorial advantage, but as mentioned, the attacks in which J. E. Arigho was particularly prominent, were frustrated by the excellent Welsh defense wherein Capt. Jack Bassett played the game of his life at fullback.

In the closing stages Claude Davey put on a second try for the winners far out and almost in the last minute Morley, seeing a straight line through the tired Irish defense, went along it as fast as he could and scored between the posts. This time Bassett's kick for goal was successful. Ireland and Wales have now met on 41 occasions and Wales has been victorious 25 times, Ireland 14 and there have been two draws. The summary:

WALES	IRELAND
Skym, f	f, Beamish
Day, f	f, Clinch
Jenkins, f	f, Farrell
Feder, f	f, Pike
Lemon, f	f, Murphy
Lang, f	f, Russell
James, f	f, Siggins
Arthur, f	f, Withers
Powell, sh	sh, Sughen
Ralph, fh	fh, Murray
Boon, lw	rw, Lightfoot
Williams, lc	rc, Davy
Davey, rc	lc, Crowe
Morley, rw	lw, Arigho
Bassett, fb	fb, Morris

Score—Wales 15, Ireland 3. Tries—Morley 2, Davey for Wales; Siggins for Ireland. Dropped goal—Ralph for Wales. Placed goal—Bassett for Wales. Referee—M. A. Allir, Scotland. Time—Two 40m. periods.

PERKINS SETS COURSE RECORD

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 16—Returning a 64, 7 under par, T. Philip Perkins of New York, set an amateur record for St. Augustine links yesterday. The former British amateur champion went out in 32, 5 over even 3's and 4 under par. Two deuces, on the tenth and sixteenth, were included in his final nine holes.

CLUB HOCKEY RESULTS

Boston H. C. 1, Crescent A. C. 0.
Lake Placid 4, New York A. C. 2.
Syracuse 3, Buffalo 2.

Mrs. Evelyne Ruth Hall Sets New Record in 50-Yard Hurdles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J., March 16—One new record, another equalled, and generally successful performances by the various champions competing, featured the national indoor track and field championships for women of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States held at the 113th Regiment Armory, on Saturday.

Mrs. Evelyne Ruth Hall, competing for the Illinois Women's A. A., for the first time since her marriage a year ago, established a new record for the 50-yard hurdles, of 7 3-5s., in the first heat of that event. Miss Nellie K. Sharka of Newark, competing unattached, equalled this in another heat, and then it was equalled once more by Mrs. Hall, formerly Miss Butler, in winning the final race from Miss Sharka, by the slightest of margins.

Miss Mary Carew of the Medford, (Mass.) Girls Club, equaled the American record of 5 1-5s. in successfully defending her 40-yard sprint championship, defeating Miss Alice B. Monk of the Newark Women's A. C., in the final.

The team championship was a tie on points between the Medford (Mass.) Girls Club, and the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia, with 16 points each. But the two firsts of the Massachusetts group gave the title to them.

The others to score points were Boston Swimming Association 9, Newark Women's Club 8, New York Central A. A. of Cleveland 8, Millrose A. A., New York 6; Illinois Women's A. C., 5; Newark Turn Verein 3, C. V. Duffy League 2 and Warinoco A. C., 1. The summary:

A. A. U. OF THE UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

40-Yard Dash—Won by Miss Mary Carew, Medford (Mass.) Girls Club; Miss Alice B. Monk, Newark Women's A. C., second; Miss Mary Ladewig, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—5 1-5s.

200-Yard Run—Won by Miss Stella Walsh, New York Central A. A. of Cleveland; Miss Catherine Capp, unattached, of Newark, second; Miss Olive Hasenfus, Boston Swimming Association, third; Miss Eleanor Egg, C. V. Duffy League, fourth. Time—27 1-5s.

50-Yard Hurdles—Won by Mrs. Evelyne Ruth Hall, Illinois Women's A. C.; Miss Nellie K. Sharka, unattached, Newark, second; Miss Katherine Mearis, Medford (Mass.) Girls Club, third; Miss Flora May Stoepper, C. V. Duffy League, fourth. Time 7 3-5s. (A new record.)

440 Yard Relay—Won by Millrose A. A., New York (Misses Louise C. Washburn, Jennie Stanczuk, Carrie Jensen and Loretta McNeil); Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, second; Medford (Mass.) Girls Club, third; Boston Swimming Association, fourth. Time—54s.

Eight-Pound Shotput—Won by Miss Rena McDonald, unattached, Boston, 37ft. 6in.; Miss Mildred Yetter, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, second, with 36ft. 8in.; Miss Katherine Mearis, Medford (Mass.) Girls Club, third, with 33ft 2½in.; Miss Caroline O. Lowe, unattached, fourth, with 31ft. 9in.

Standing Broad Jump—Won by Miss Katherine Mearis, Medford, (Mass.) Girls Club, 8ft. 2in.; Miss Jean Shiley, Meadowbrook Club, second, 7ft. 10in.; Miss Alice B. Monk, Newark Women's A. C., third, 7ft. 9¾in.; Miss Effie Cord, Newark Turn Verein, fourth, 7ft. 7in.

Running High Jump—Won by Miss Jean Shiley, Meadowbrook Club, 5ft. 3in.; Miss Helen Phillips, Boston Swimming Association, second, 4ft. 10in.; Miss Effie Cord, Newark Turn Verein, third, 4ft. 9in.; Miss Nellie Sharka, Newark, unattached, fourth, 4ft. 7in.

Basketball Throwing—Won by Miss Caroline Dieckman, South Paterson Girls Club, 96ft. 2in.; Miss Roberta Winton, Boston Swimming Association, second, 81ft. 8in.; Miss Marietta Ceres, unattached, third, 81ft. 7½in.; Miss Steffie Kuczynski, Warinoco A. C., fourth, 81ft. 2½in.

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Sudanette—and quality—are synonymous. Made of fine Sudan cotton by a New England mill—this cotton has a natural luster that rivals silk and retains that luster in spite of countless tubbings. This fabric has met the most exacting tests of shrinkage. These features make it an excellent fabric for all sportswear and summer clothes, which require constant laundering. In white and pastels; 36 inches wide, $1.25 yard.
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ARE NOW PRICED $10
Same Shoes Were Priced $11 and $12.50 Last Season
A NEW low price for these famous shoes. You women who paid $11 and $12.50 for your last pair of them need pay no more than $10 now. Same fine styling, same fine making, same comfort features . . . and, in our opinion, a much better shoe.
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MONTREAL EARNS PLAYOFF RIGHT

Americans Held to Tie by N. Y. Rangers—Toronto and Detroit Win Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	26	6	10	136	87	58
Chicago	22	3	16	100	69	47
Rangers	18	9	16	103	86	45
Detroit	16	7	19	99	99	39
Philadelphia	4	3	35	72	176	11

CANADIAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Canadiens	26	7	10	125	85	59
Toronto	20	9	13	101	91	49
Montreal	20	6	16	103	101	46
Americans	17	10	16	74	73	44
Ottawa	10	4	28	84	130	24

RESULTS MARCH 14

Montreal 3, Philadelphia 2.
Ottawa 3, Canadiens 3 (overtime).

RESULTS MARCH 15

Detroit 5, Boston 2 (overtime).
Toronto 2, Chicago 1.
Rangers 0, Americans 0 (overtime).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 16—Montreal Maroons, in a third-period rally, defeated the Philadelphia Quakers at the Arena, Saturday night by the score of 3 to 2. The victory gave the Canadian team two more points in the National Hockey League and virtually assured them of a playoff position.

Led by the hard-working Lionel Conacher, the Maroons scored twice in the final period to overcome the Quakers' 2-to-1 lead. Conacher tallied two of Montreal's three goals. The summary:

MONTREAL — PHILADELPHIA
Seibert, Trottier, lw.......rw, Barton, Kilrea
Stewart, Ward, Northcott, c..c, Milks, Lowrey
Phillips, Wilcox, Ward, rw..lw, Jarvis, Howe
Conacher, Wilcox, ld...rd, Shields, Crossett
McVicar, Wilcox, rd....ld, Coulson, Crossett
Kerr, g........................g, Cude

Score—Montreal 3, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Conacher 2, Ward for Montreal; Shields, Milks for Philadelphia. Assists—Stewart for Montreal; Barton for Philadelphia. Referees—Vic Wagner and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 16—With the result of the game having no effect on the relative positions of the Canadiens and Ottawa Senators in the final standing of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League, the two teams put on an open and fast skating display here, Saturday night, and at the end of 10 minutes overtime the score was 3 to 3. Canadiens took little chance of any of their stars being lost in face of the approaching playoffs and used their relief men more than is customary, while the visitors took advantage of the occasion to give their substitutes lots of action. Morenz and Gagnon returned to action after short layoffs. The summary:

CANADIENS — OTTAWA
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw
rw, Finnigan, Gagne, Kinsella
Lepine, Morenz, Rivers, c
c, Lamb, Cox, Grosvenor
Larochelle, Wasnie, Gagnon, rw
lw, Kilrea, Touhey
Leduc, Burke, ld..............rd, Art Smith
S. Mantha, Lesleur, rd..ld, Starr, Bourgeault
Hainsworth, g...................g, Connell

Score—Canadiens 3, Ottawa 3. Goals—Morenz, Larochelle and Wasnie for Canadiens; Gagne 2 and Touhey for Ottawa. Assists—Mondou, Rivers, Joliat and Leduc for Canadiens; Gagne, Cox and Touhey for Ottawa. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and O. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 16—Detroit Falcons concluded their 1930-31 schedule with the Boston Bruins by administering a 5-to-2 defeat to the visitors in an overtime encounter here last night.

The Bruins took a 1-to-0 lead when Clapper scored in the first period. Detroit ted it up on Newman's goal in th second and went ahead when McInenly converted Goodfellow's rebound in the third.

Boston tied the score two minutes from full time Barry scoring on Shore's pass. Then came the avalanche of Falcon goals in overtime. The summary:

DETROIT — BOSTON
Sorrell, Lewis, McCabe, lw
rw, Oliver, Clapper, Darragh
Goodfellow, Hay, Newman, c
c, Beattie, Chapman, Weiland
Cooper, Aurie, Filmore, Goodfellow, rw
lw, Galbraith, Barry, Gainor, Lyons
Rockburn, McInenly, ld............rd, Shore
Noble, Evans, rd...............ld, Hitchman
Dolson, g.....................g, Thompson

Score—Detroit 5, Boston 2. Goals—Newman, McInenley, Goodfellow, Lewis, Aurie for Detroit; Clapper, Barry for Boston. Assists—Goodfellow 2, Cooper 2, Lewis, Filmore, Aurie, Rockburn for Detroit; Shore for Boston. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Jerry Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 16—The Americans lost their last chance at the National Hockey League playoffs last night, when their local rivals, the New York Rangers, held them to a scoreless tie, 0 to 0, in the final game of the Americans on Madison Square Garden ice this season.

Even if they win from the Montreal Maroons at Montreal next Tuesday, there will be a tie between them on points, and as the Maroons have won more games, they will go into the playoffs on that basis. The summary:

RANGERS — AMERICANS
Keeling, F. Cook, Regan, Dillon, lw
rw, Patterson, McVeigh, Carson
Murdoch, Boucher, Maracle, c
c, Burch, Himes, Hughes
Thompson, W. Cook, Dillon, rw
lw, Emms, Sheppard, Massecar, McVeigh, Himes
Johnson, Jerwa, ld.............rd, Dutton
Peters, Jerwa, rd....ld, Brydge, Dutkowski
Roach, g........................g, Worters

Score—Rangers 0, Americans 0. Referees W. A. Shaver and F. J. Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 16—The Maple Leafs from Toronto defeated the Black Hawks of this city, 2 to 1, in the National Hockey League here last night. It was the last home game of the season for the Hawks and some 15,000 turned out to the Chicago Stadium.

In the first period after 16 minutes of play, Cotton made good a pass from Clancy and in the second session Primeau scored with Horner's help. With less than two minutes of the final period to play, the Hawks squeezed the puck into the net, Cook and Wentworth passing to Gottselig, who was coming in from the left. The summary:

TORONTO — CHICAGO
Cotton, Jackson, Gracie, lw
rw, Couture, Arbour, Somers
Blair, Primeau, c....c, Romnes, Ripley, Cook
Bailey, Conacher, Levinsky, rw
lw, Gottselig, Adams, March
Day, Duncan, ld.....rd, Wentworth, Graham
Clancy, Horner, rd.........ld, Abel, Bostrom
Chabot, g......................g, Gardiner

Score—Toronto 2, Chicago 1. Goals—Cotton, Primeau for Toronto; Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Clancy, Horner for Toronto; Cook, Wentworth for Chicago. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Alex Romeril. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TWO GIRLS SHOOT POSSIBLES

PHILADELPHIA, March 16—The University of Pennsylvania girls' rifle team was defeated by Drexel Institute Saturday on the latter's range, 491 to 490. Mildred Shaver of Drexel and Ann Pennypacker of Pennsylvania each turned in a perfect score of 100 over the 50-foot range. In the second-team match, Pennsylvania won, 443 to 441.

MICHIGAN WINS WITH 57 POINTS

Six Records Established in 'Big Ten' Swimming Championship Meet

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

Team	Pts.
Michigan	57
Northwestern	20
Iowa	20
Minnesota	16
Chicago	3
Illinois	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 16—Amid the crashing of six records, world's, United States Collegiate A. A. and "Big Ten," University of Michigan won the twenty-first annual swimming championship meet of the Intercollegiate Conference in Michigan's 75-foot pool before a crowd of 1200. Michigan's total of 57 points set a new high scoring mark for the conference.

Coach Matthew Mann's triumph was complete, as five of the new records, in preliminaries and finals, were made by his pupils. His surprising star, J. A. Schmieler '33, kept under cover during the dual meet season, broke records in three styles of swimming, an unprecedented performance.

Schmieler's victory in the 200-yard breaststroke in 2m. 31.4s. in the preliminaries, was announced Saturday night as a world's record as well as a United States college and "Big Ten" mark. The former world's mark is credited to Walter Spence of Brooklyn, four-tenths of a second slower than the Wolverine's race. Schmieler set a Conference record of 2m. 17.4s. in the 220-yard freestyle trials and won the final in splendid form.

The Michigan leader also bettered the "Big Ten" record in the 150-yard backstroke trials, but L. W. Marsh '31 of Minnesota took it away from him in the second heat, and in the finals Marsh defeated Schmieler by a body length to improve the Conference record to 1m. 43s. This was four-tenths of a second faster than his preliminary record.

F. P. Kennedy '33, another Michigan discovery, won the 440-yard freestyle final in 5m. 11.6s. This was five and two-tenths seconds slower than his "Big Ten" mark set in the trials. The Wolverine combination of R. H. Meigs '33, R. B. Miller '32 and Kennedy set the new "Big Ten" record in the 300-yard medley relay of 3m. 12.4s. Another Michigan selection won the 400-yard relay in 3m. 44.2s., which sets a record, as it is the first time the race has been run off in a championship college meet.

Northwestern University, title winner last year, tied for second at 20 points with University of Iowa. University of Minnesota was fourth with 16, while University of Chicago got three points and University of Illinois one point. Purdue University and Ohio State University were shut out. Indiana University did not enter. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by F. C. Fenske '33, Michigan; C. K. Oker '31, Chicago, second; Daniel Marcus '33, Michigan, third; W. M. Wilson '32, Northwestern, fourth. Time—25s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. M. Wilson '32, Northwestern; R. B. Ladd '32, Michigan, second; P. Van C. Troup '33, Northwestern, third; R. R. Klintworth '33, Michigan, fourth. Time—55.6s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; R. B. Ladd '32, Michigan, second; W. M. Wilson '32, Northwestern, third; T. E. Quail '31, Minnesota, fourth. Time—2m. 22.2s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by F. P. Kennedy '33, Michigan; W. S. McCulley '32, Iowa, second; W. H. Lang '33, Minnesota, third; M. F. Cogdill '33, Northwestern, fourth. Time—5m. 11.6s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by L. W. Marsh '31, Minnesota; J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan, second; I. R. Valentine '31, Michigan, third; F. G. Bartholomew '32, Illinois, fourth. Time—1m. 43s. (New "Big Ten" record.)

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; R. B. Miller '32, Michigan, second; Rollie Evans '31, Iowa, third; C. G. Staelin '32, Michigan, fourth. Time—2m. 38.6s. (Betters old Conference record.)

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Michigan (R. H. Meigs '33, R. B. Miller '32 and F. P. Kennedy '33); Minnesota, second; Iowa, third; Northwestern, fourth. Time—3m. 12.6s. (New "Big Ten" record.)

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Won by Michigan (Daniel Marcus '33, I. C. Smith '32, R. E. Klintworth '33 and R. B. Ladd '32); Iowa, second; Northwestern, third; Minnesota, fourth. Time—3m. 44.2s. (Establishes "Big Ten" record for first time.)

Low Board Fancy Diving—Won by Wentworth Lobdell '32, Iowa, 100.1 points; K. A. Willard '33, Northwestern, second. 99.5 points; S. R. Raike '32, Michigan, third, 91.8 points; F. C. Fenske '33, Michigan, fourth.

MISS GARNHAM WINS AT SEDGEFIELD C. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 16 (AP)—Miss Kathleen Garnham of Liverpool won the annual spring medal tournament at the Sedgefield Country Club Saturday, adding a good 86, one over women's par, to her 89 of Friday for 175 and the title.

Miss Diana Fishwick, British champion, and Mrs. O S. Hill, Kansas City, tied for second place honors but Mrs. Hill shot a 42 on the extra nine holes and won the runnerup trophy when Miss Fishwick needed a 45. The second place battle was necessary when each of these stars scored 87 Saturday to be added to the 90's of Friday.

PITTSBURGH SIGNS GOALIE

WINDSOR, Ont., March 16—Announcement was made here Saturday of the signing of Charles Teno, 19-year-old local junior amateur goaltender to a professional contract with Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets of the International League. Teno will report to the Pittsburgh club next fall. Recently it was rumored that Teno would sign a professional contract with Windsor Bulldogs. Teno has been an outstanding amateur star here for several years, and is rated as one of the most promising goaltenders in Ontario.

HESTON WINS SOUTHERN TITLE

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 16—Paul Heston of Washington, who was defeated last year by Vincent Richards in straight sets, won from James Kenney of Palm Beach, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3, in the final round Saturday to take the singles title in the fifth annual Southern professional tennis championship at the Palm Beach Tennis Club.

TURPIN WINS BERMUDA TITLE

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 16 (AP)—G. H. Turpin, of Montreal, former amateur champion of Canada and recent winner of the Belmont Manor tournament here, defeated another Montreal player, J. W. Yulle, 2 and 1, in the final of the annual Bermuda Golf Championship at the Riddle's Bay Golf Club Saturday.

FOLEY ELECTED CAPTAIN

AMHERST, Mass., March 16 (AP)—John J. Foley of Amherst, guard on the Massachusetts Agricultural College basketball team, has been elected captain of the team for next season and Herbert L. Forest of Arlington has been chosen captain of the M. A. C. hockey team for next year.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Pennsylvania 44, Syracuse 27.
Rutgers 39, Princeton 32.
Yale 43, Annapolis 28.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULTS

Annapolis 1369, Carnegie Tech. 1333.
New York 1294, Stevens Tech 1243.

SPRINGFIELD Y. M. C. WINS AQUATIC MEET

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 16 (AP)—Four New England records crashed as Springfield College seized the championship crown held for two years by Brown in the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet held Saturday in the Wesleyan University pool. The victors piled up a total of 24½ points, while the defending champions came second with 23. Other scores were as follows: Worcester Polytech 16, Wesleyan 14, Williams 13½, Bowdoin 9 and Amherst 7.

Three of the old records broken Saturday were set in the qualification meet in the Wesleyan pool Friday night. The Worcester Poly medley relay team recorded a time of 3m. 16 2-5s., to beat Friday night's record, set by themselves, of 3m. 20 4-5s.

Sperry of Bowdoin likewise beat his own Friday night's record in the medley swim with a time of 4m. 15 1-5s., for a New England record, his Friday night's time was 4m. 20 2-5s. White of Brown set a New England record of 1m. 44 3-5s., beating his Friday night's record by 4-5s.

The fourth record to fall came in the 160-yard relay. The Brown team covered the distance in 1m. 17 1-5s. The former record held by Springfield College, was 1m. 15 3-5s.

YALE POLOISTS WIN FROM HARVARD, 8-5½

Playing without the services of its captain, J. C. Rathborne '31, the powerful Yale University polo team defeated Harvard University in the Commonwealth Armory, Boston, Mass., Saturday, in a close and well-played game, 8 to 5½. The Crimson displayed its best form of the season and was always in the game, until L. A. Baldwin '33, No. 1 for Yale, scored two quick goals in the final chukker, causing the Harvard defense to crack. The summary:

YALE — HARVARD
No. 1—Baldwin..................H. Nicholas
No. 2—Mills..........................Gerry
Back—Porter, Iglehart..........F. Nicholas

Score—Yale University 8, Harvard University 5½. Goals—Baldwin 4, Mills 2, Iglehart 2 for Yale; H. Nicholas 5, Gerry for Harvard. Referee—Lieutenant Westphalinger, United States Military Academy. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	29	5	11	108	70	63
Windsor	23	7	15	131	106	53
Cleveland	23	6	18	127	111	52
Pittsburgh	19	9	18	98	107	47
London	20	6	19	86	78	46
Detroit	17	2	27	95	121	36
Syracuse	9	5	32	112	164	23

RESULTS MARCH 14

Buffalo 4, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 4, London 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Syracuse 3.

RESULT MARCH 15

Syracuse 6, Detroit 6, overtime.

TUFTS WRESTLERS WIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16 (AP)—W. W. Story '33, of Tufts, defeated Capt. W. A. Robertson '31 of Harvard on a referee's decision in the last bout on the program to enable the Jumbos to win the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association championship here Saturday, dethroning the Crimson team which won the title a year ago at Cambridge. In the freshman competitions the Harvard yearlings won by six points over Brown, their nearest rival. The outcome of the varsity meet was a surprise for the Crimson matmen were heavy favorites to win the team championship. The final point standing follows: Tufts 35, Harvard 32, Brown 17, M. I. T. 6. The score of the freshman meet was Harvard 30, Brown 24, Tufts 24, and M. I. T. 18.

ARCHERY CHAMPIONS DEFEND

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 16—Defending titleholders came through successfully in the Florida State archery championships for men and women Saturday. The men's event was won again by J. N. Richards of Orlando, Fla., who completed the double American rounds with a total of 838. E. D. McLean of Orlando finished second with 415 and 382, for a total of 797. Grace Thomas of New York City won the women's title again with double Columbia rounds of 321 and 335, for a total of 656. Mrs. James Gormley of Boston was second with 279 and 192, for 471.

PROTEST CHICAGO SELECTION

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (AP)—California athletic officials, meeting here Saturday, adopted a resolution protesting assignment of 1932 Olympic Games tryouts to Chicago, and recommended the tryouts be held not less than four weeks before the international games at Los Angeles. Those attending the meeting formed the "Pacific Coast Olympic Association" and elected Percy Locey of the San Francisco Olympic Club as president.

KOZELUH STOPS TILDEN

LOS ANGELES, March 16 (AP)—Karel B. Kozeluh, Czechoslovakian, broke William T. Tilden's 2d winning streak of 11 straight net victories Saturday, to take the tall United States professional down, 4—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1. Tilden apparently could not get accustomed to the hard courts, although he started impressively with his strong service, to win the first set. He rallied again to win the third, but then folded up before Kozeluh's sure-fire returns.

STUART WINS VOLUSIA TITLE

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 16—Sutherland R. Stuart, of Glen Falls, N. Y., won the 36-hole final from E. R. Hewitt, of Binghamton, N. Y., by 4 up and 3 to play, taking the Volusia championship on the course of the Ormond Beach Golf Club Saturday.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Cornell 29, Dartmouth 27.
Holy Cross 59, Brown 14.
Iowa 23, Notre Dame 17.
Pennsylvania 24, Princeton 20.
Pittsburgh 37, Penn State 32.

CIUCI AND HAGEN TIE FOR FIRST

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 16 (AP)—Henry Ciuci, Bridgeport, Conn., and Walter C. Hagen, Detroit, split first money in the first annual Coral Gables open yesterday, as they posted 143's for the 36-hole tournament.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Annapolis 65, Yale 15.
Pennsylvania 79, Syracuse 28.
Rutgers 41, Princeton 27.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Annapolis 38, M. I. T. 18.
Princeton 38, Dartmouth 16.
Springfield 43, Bowdoin 11.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

Swarthmore 4, Penn A. C. 1.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULT

Pennsylvania 8, Penn. J. V. 4.

COLLEGE SQUASH RECQUETS

Princeton 4, Yale 1.

Yale Swimmers Win From Middies, 43-28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 14—Yale won and lost in its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet here Saturday, taking the swimming events, 43 to 28, and losing at waterpolo, 65 to 15. Yale owes its swimming victory to taking the 200-yard relay race by less than a foot. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Annapolis; D. E. Forbes '32, Yale, second; N. B. Davis '33, Annapolis, third. Time—23.4s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Annapolis; L. M. Mustin '32, Annapolis, second; J. K. Brines '32, Yale, third. Time—54.2s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. B. Osborne '32, Yale; C. C. Leedy '32, Yale, second; L. M. Mustin '32, Annapolis, third. Time—2m. 18.7s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. C. Leedy '32, Yale; J. M. Harte '32, Yale, second; F. L. Ashworth '33, Annapolis, third. Time—5m. 16.7s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by E. B. Paine '31, Yale; B. K. Atkins '32, Annapolis, second; E. C. Leedy Jr., '31S, Yale, third. Time—1m. 51.3s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by T. H. Morton '33, Annapolis; F. D. Lapham '33, Yale, second; J. L. Jordan '33, Annapolis, third. Time—2m. 49.9s.

Fancy Dive—Won by J. A. Godchaux '32, Yale (84.55 points); C. C. Lucas '31, Annapolis, second (82.3 points); John Braslin '32, Yale (78.05 points), third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (D. E. Forbes '32, J. K. Brines '32, A. T. Hapke 3d '33, R. L. Messimer Jr. '31). Time—1m. 37.4s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 14—With Capt. George H. Kojac '31 scoring 12 of the points, Rutgers University defeated Princeton in their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet here Saturday, 39 to 32, and its waterpolo team also won that game, 41 to 37. The Rutgers swimmers won five first places and tied for another. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by E. P. Scherer '32, Princeton; W. A. Turner Jr., '31, Princeton, second; C. B. Sunderland '31, Rutgers, third. Time—24 4-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; T. S. Jones '32, Rutgers, second; H. L. T. Koren '33, Princeton, third. Time—58 2-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by N. W. Kramer '33, Rutgers; I. L. Lee Jr., '31, Princeton, second; G. T. Cronin '31, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 38 4-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers; H. A. Breed '33, Princeton, second; L. J. Gray Jr., '32, Princeton, third. Time—5m. 23 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; E. P. Scherer '32, Princeton, second; J. R. Armstrong '31, Rutgers, third. Time—1m. 47 2-5s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by R. A. West '33, Princeton; V. G. Manych '32, Princeton, second; J. N. Meury '31, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 38 2-5s.

Fancy Dive—P. J. Gariss '31, Rugers, and W. F. Mountain Jr., '31, Princeton, tied for first, (73.2 points); C. W. B. Bulkley '32, Princeton, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers University (J. A. Dreyfus '31, C. B. Sunderland '31, N. W. Kramer '33, G. H. Kojac '31). Time—1m. 38s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—With Harry U. Strong Jr. '33 taking first place in the 100, 220 and 440-yard freestyle races, University of Pennsylvania defeated Syracuse University here Saturday in their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association dual meet, 44 to 27, and then made it a clean sweep by winning the waterpolo game, 79 to 28. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. C. Stinson Jr., '32, Pennsylvania; J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse, second; J. N. Siegel '32, Syracuse, third. Time—25s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '32, Pennsylvania; L. M. Sutherland '31, Syracuse, second; W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania, third. Time—58 2-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '32, Pennsylvania; J. W. Merriam '31, Pennsylvania, second; J. H. Rich '32, Syracuse, third. Time—2m. 36 2-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '32, Pennsylvania; B. E. Marshall '32, Pennsylvania, second; C. C. Breen '32, Syracuse, third. Time—5m. 49 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse; C. A. Johnson '32, Syracuse, second; C. F. Peterson '31, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1m. 46 4-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Pennsylvania; C. H. Page Jr. '31, Pennsylvania, second; R. D. Freeman '32, Syracuse, third. Time—2m. 46 1-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania; W. S. Lusby '31, Pennsylvania, second; V. V. Roseboro '31, Syracuse, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Syracuse University (L. M. Sutherland '31, Alden Kehlhof '32, J. N. Siegel '32, J. B. Wohl '31). Time—1m. 45 1-5s.

Charles Daw Takes Lead in Two Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16—New leaders in all divisions of the American Bowling Congress were created as a result of the week-end assault. Phil Smidt & Sons, Roby, Ind., went into the lead in the five-man event, displacing the Pontiac (Mich.) Packers, who had held the lead in the main event of the national pin classic for a week. Louisville Recreations, Louisville, moved into fourth place late Sunday night with a 2804 score. Hersts, Cleveland, took sixth place with 2790, and the Benders, Cincinnati, tenth with 2772.

Many upsets occurred in the minor events as well. Charles Daw, former world's match champion Milwaukee, scored to lead in both the singles and all-events divisions. Daw, who was barred by A. B. C. officials for infraction of a rule last September and reinstated last month, scored 711 to top the solo event. He had games of 255, 233 and 223. The Milwaukee pin artist, winner of two national A. B. C. titles in 1923, also gained possession of the all-events lead. He scored 606 in the team event and 536 on the doubles, his brilliant 711 individual total giving him an aggregate total of 1853.

Frank Brown and Frank Kaminski, Chicago, rolled into the lead in the doubles with a total of 1243. Numerous other high counts were recorded on yesterday's program which will come in for slices of the $92,600 prize money.

Tonight's opening schedule will be monopolized by 32 local Masonic teams. The second shift will find teams from Erie, Rochester, Ogdensburg, Baltimore, Syracuse and Atlanta.

LOTT DEFEATS BOUSSUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 16—French tennis stars divided honors with American players in three of four tennis matches played informally at George D. Widener's court near here, Sunday. John W. Van Ryn, United States Davis Cup player, won a two-set match from Christian Boussus of France, 6—2, 6—3. George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, another U. S. Davis Cupper, broke even with Jean Borotra, French Davis Cupman, Lott winning the first set at 6—4, and Borotra taking the second by the same score. Lott and Van Ryn teamed in doubles and won the first set at 6—3, but dropped the second, 6—4. R. Norris Williams 2d, former U. S. Davis Cup captain and national titleholder, dropped the first of a two-set match with Pierre Landry, France, at 6—1, but came back to win the next at 6—3. The three Frenchmen came here from New York, where they are competing in the United States indoor tennis championship tournament.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

By the Associated Press

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston (A.), 4, Louisville (S. A.) 2.
Boston (N.) 9, Philadelphia (A.) 4.
Brooklyn (N.) 13, Philadelphia (N.) 11.
Chicago (A.), 5, New York (N.) 2.
Cleveland (A.) 10, New Orleans (S. A.) 9.
Columbus (A. A.) 7, St. Louis (A.) 3.
Detroit (A.) 7, Sacramento (P. C. L.) 2.
Los Angeles (P. C. L.) 11, Chicago (N.) 10.
New York (A.) 6, Cincinnati (N.) 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston (A.) 7, Louisville (A. A.) 6.
Brooklyn (N.) 6, Indianapolis (A. A.) 4.
Chicago (N.) 25, Los Angeles (P. C. L.) 6.
Cleveland (A.) 3, New Orleans (S. A.) 2.
New York (A.) 12, Boston (N.) 1.
Philadelphia (A.) 5, Cincinnati (N.) 4.
Pittsburgh (N.) 7, Portland (P. C. L.) 6.
San Francisco (P. C. L.) 9, Detroit (A.) 4.
St. Louis (A.) 8, Columbus (A. A.) 4.
St. Louis (N.) 8, Philadelphia (N.) 6.
Washington (A.) 3, Baltimore (I. L.) 1.

NEW MARKS IN ILLINOIS RELAYS

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 16 (AP)—Barney E. Berlinger of Pennsylvania, Lee H. Sentman, Illinois hurdler, and Robert Beetham Jr. of Ohio State, led an assault on records in the fourteenth renewal of the University of Illinois relay carnival, in which one world record was bettered, one was tied, one American indoor mark broken and six meet standards were improved. Berlinger did not break his own record for the all-around championship, an exacting test of seven events, but he did win the event for the third straight year, something never before accomplished. Sentman bettered the world indoor record for the 75-yard high hurdles, and came right back to tie the oldest record in the book—the 8 seconds flat by Carl Johnson of Michigan, in the 75-yard lows, set in 1920.

GILHULA BETTERS RECORD

EAST LANSING, Mich., March 16 (AP)—James Gilhula, Detroit southeastern swimming star, was timed as breaking the world intercollegiate record for the 100-yard freestyle swim in an exhibition at Michigan State College Saturday at the annual State high school swimming meet. Gilhula was timed over the distance in 53.3, more than a second better than the 54.4 record by George Kojacs of Rutgers University. Six watches timed Gilhula for the new record and C. E. Pinkston, referee of the meet, said application will be made for the mark to be entered as official.

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	28	3	14	133	101	56
Kansas City	26	4	15	91	55	52
Duluth	24	1	18	105	83	48
Chicago	23	2	19	109	89	46
Buffalo	22	4	15	98	80	44
Minneapolis	11	2	28	60	115	22
St. Louis	9	0	34	68	141	18

RESULTS MARCH 14

Duluth 5, Tulsa 1.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

C. C. N. Y. SWIMMERS WIN

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—College of the City of New York captured the eastern collegiate league swimming championship Saturday, scoring 23 points compared to 21 for New York University, defending champion.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Norwich 11, Boston College 6.
Yale 9, Harvard 8.
West Point 14, J. S. Saltus Club 13.
Cornell 10, Hamilton 7.
New York 12, Pennsylvania 5.
Princeton 12, Hamilton 5.
Princeton 11, Cornell 6.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Cornell 7, West Point Officers 6.
Penn. M. C. 14½, Brooklyn R. & D. 7½.
Yale 8, Harvard 5½.

Agrarian Problem in Mexico Well on Way to Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The method found after many years of laborious work for a solution of the all-important Mexican "agrarian problem" is "well set in the saddle" toward a satisfactory conclusion, to use the expression of a well-versed American student of this issue.

The issue in past years, before the existing cordial relations between Mexico and the United States materialized, was the "sticker" that led to the tense feeling between the two governments that prevailed at the time.

It is admitted that a solution of the Mexican land issue in itself, as it affects American interests, cannot be found overnight, but it is noteworthy that leading Mexican newspapers lately in their editorial columns have counseled a quick termination of the problem.

Of Mexico's 28 states and three territories, seven states have now definitely concluded their agrarian program, that of giving land to the poor for cultivation, the major slogan of the revolutionary governments that have succeeded the fall of Porfirio Diaz in 1911.

Campaign Against Peonage

American observers of the intricate agrarian question who are in a position to be relied upon as to their information on the subject see an attitude of the Ortiz Rubio Administration trending toward a completion of the program, and consider that public opinion in Mexico is acquiring a like trend.

Several other states have nearly completed their agrarian program. In two states there have been only two dotations of "ejidos" during the last 12 months. An "ejido" is the actual parcel of land given by right of restitution or dotation to the "ejidatario," the poor farmer receiving the grant, whom the Mexican agrarian policy seeks to elevate to something beyond peonage.

One of the most significant statements showing the trend of the Government toward hastening completion of its agrarian program has just been made here by Elpidio Rodriguez, chairman of the National Agrarian Commission, which is the official instrument that applies the agrarian laws.

After a trip that took him to the main centers of the country where the agrarian program is still in the course of application, and an examination of the status of question, Señor Rodriguez announced that "the National Agrarian Commission and the Government intend to close down at least three or four more states during 1931."

The statement, following in the wake of recent legislation approved by Congress, has served to encourage Washington in the belief that the end of expropriations of American land holdings in Mexico is in sight.

An examination of the exact status to date of the American cases that have received official attention of the State Department and its diplomatic and consular officials in Mexico shows first of all that the American claims, numbering 261, represent not more than 25 per cent cent of the total claims of landowners of all nationalities, and the area of American expropriated property represents less than 6 per cent of the total amount of land that has been taken from the owners. With fractions omitted, the total American area expropriated amounts to 750,000 acres, while the total of all expropriations is 14,885,802 acres.

The amendments to the land law primarily prohibit further expropriation of lands producing specified products. In many agrarian abuses committed in the past cultivated land has been seized in lieu of uncultivated properties. The amendments put an end to this practice.

Record Must Be Good

Perhaps the most important amendment is that which, although not referred to as such in the legislation, is commonly known as "cash payment" law for land expropriated.

It protects the worthy farmer and the landowner against the unworthy "ejidatario." It is also provided that a person who has received a "gift of land," as the word "ejido" might be translated, after 10 years have elapsed from date of possession, must show his right to an increased dotation, and this must in all cases be paid for to the landowner by the Government.

Petty politics in applying and interpreting the original land law is perhaps more responsible for the harm that the law has done, than the actual wording or spirit of the law.

In distant communities the local authorities have been wont on occasion to seize land unjustly, knowing that by the isolation of the community and by technical legal obstacles that the owner faces in his effort to regain his property, much time, in many cases years, can elapse before eviction of squatters given temporary possession of the property by state agrarian commissions, can be effected.

BOND FINANCING UP

New bond offerings this week totaled $262,573,000, compared with $157,690,044 last week and $184,699,000 in the corersponding week of 1930.

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A dividend at the rate of

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per annum

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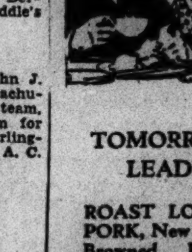
A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT



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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Writes Letters

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time Milly-Molly-Mandy heard the postman's knock, bang-BANG! on the front door; so she ran hop-skip down the passage to look in the letter-box, because she always sort of hoped there might be a letter for her!

But there wasn't.

"I do wish the postman would bring me a letter sometimes," said Milly-Molly-Mandy, coming slowly back into the kitchen; "he never does. There's only a business-looking letter for Father and an advertisement for Uncle." And then Milly-Molly-Mandy noticed that the business-looking letter was from Holland (where Father got his flower bulbs) and had a Dutch stamp on it, so that was more interesting. Milly-Molly-Mandy was collecting foreign stamps. She had collected one Irish one already, and it was stuck in Billy Blunt's new stamp album. (Billy Blunt had just started collecting stamps, so Milly-Molly-Mandy was collecting for him.)

"If you want the postman to bring you letters, you'll have to write them to other people first," said Mother, putting the letters up on the mantelshelf till Father and Uncle should come in.

"But I haven't got any stamps," said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"I'll give you one when you want it," said Grandma, pulling the kettle forward on the stove.

Puzzling Question

"But I don't know who to write to," said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"You'll have to think round a little," said Aunty, clearing her sewing off the table.

"There's only Billy Blunt and little-friend-Susan, and it would be silly to write to them when I see them every day," said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"We must just think," said Mother, spreading the cloth on the table for tea. "There are sure to be lots of people who would like to have letters by post, as well as you."

Milly-Molly-Mandy hadn't thought of that. "Do you suppose they'd run like anything to the letter-box because they thought there might be a letter from me?" she said. "What fun! I've got the fancy note-paper that Aunty gave me at Christmas—they'll like that, won't they? Who CAN I write to?" And then she helped to lay the table, and made a piece of toast at the fire for Grandma; and presently Father and Uncle and Grandpa came in to tea, and Milly-Molly-Mandy was given the Dutch stamp off Father's letter. She put it in her pencil-box, ready for Billy Blunt in the morning.

And then she had an idea. "If I could write to someone not in England, they'd stick foreign stamps on their letters when they wrote back, wouldn't they?"

And then Aunty had an idea. "Why, there are my little nieces in America!" she said. (For Aunty had a brother who went to America when he was quite young, and now he had three little children, whom none of them had seen or knew hardly anything about, for "Tom," as Aunty called him, wasn't a very good letter writer, and only wrote to her sometimes at Christmas.)

"Ooh, yes!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy—"and I don't believe Billy has an American stamp yet. What are their names, Aunty? I forget."

"Sallie and Lallie," said Aunty, "and the boy is Tom, after my brother, but they call him Buddy. They would like to have a letter from their cousin in England, I'm sure."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy looked out the box of fancy note-paper that Aunty had given her straight away, and kept it by her side while she did her home lessons after tea. And then, when she had done them all, she wrote quite a long letter to her cousin Sallie (at least it looked quite a long letter because the pink note-paper was rather small), telling about her school and her friends and Billy Blunt's collection, and about Toby, the dog, and Topsy, the cat, and what Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty were all doing at that moment in the kitchen, and outside in the barn; so that Sallie should get to know them all. And then there was just room to send her love to Lallie and Buddy, and to sign her name. It was quite a nice letter.

Two Primroses

Milly-Molly-Mandy showed it to Mother and Aunty, and then (just to make it more interesting) she put in a piece of colored silver-paper and two primroses, the first she had found that year, and stuck down the flap of the pink envelope.

The next morning she posted her letter in the red pillar-box on the way to school (little-friend-Susan was quite interested when she showed her the address); and then she tried to forget all about it, because she knew it would take a long while to get there and a longer while still for an answering letter to come back.

After morning school she gave the Dutch stamp to Billy Blunt for his collection. He said he had got one, as they were quite common, but that it might come in useful for trading with to some other fellow. And after school that very afternoon he told her he had traded it for a German stamp; so it was very useful.

"Have you got an American stamp?" asked Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"No," said Billy Blunt. "What I want to get hold of is a Czechoslovakian one. Ted Smale's just got one. His uncle gave it to him."

Milly-Molly-Mandy didn't think she could ever collect such a stamp as that for Billy Blunt, but she was glad he hadn't got an American one yet.

All that week and the next Milly-Molly-Mandy rushed to the letter-box every time she heard the postman, although she knew there wouldn't be an answer for about three weeks, anyhow. But the postman's knock, bang-BANG! sounded so exciting, she always forgot to remember in time.

A whole month went by, and Milly-Molly-Mandy began almost to stop expecting a letter at all, or at least one from abroad.

And then one day she came home after school a bit later than usual, because she and little-friend-Susan had been picking wind-flowers and primroses under a hedge, very excited to think spring had really come. But when she did get in, what DO you think she found waiting for her, on her plate at the table?

Why, THREE letters, just come by post! One from Sallie, one from Lallie, and one from Buddy!

They were so pleased at having a letter from England that they had all written back, hoping she would write again. And they sent some snapshots of themselves, and Buddy inclosed a Japanese stamp for Billy Blunt's collection.

The next Saturday Billy Blunt came to tea with Milly-Molly-Mandy and she gave him the four stamps, three American and one Japanese. And though he said they were not really valuable ones, he was as pleased as anything to have them! And when the table was cleared they sat and wrote letters together—Milly-Molly-Mandy to Sallie and Lallie, and Billy Blunt to Buddy (to thank him for the stamp), with a little P. S. from Milly-Molly-Mandy (to thank him for his letter).

Milly-Molly-Mandy does like letter-writing, because now she has got three more friends!

A Pup-In-Boots

One frosty morning early,
Before the sun was up,
I was walking on the pavement,
When I met a little pup.

He walked beside his mistress,
She'd dressed him warm and neat
In a little woolly sweater,
And put boots upon his feet.

Now "Puss-In-Boots" I'd read about
A score of times and more,
But I never dreamed of seeing
A Pup-In-Boots, before!

ALICE L. STEWART.

Donald Finds a Mastodon

DONOVAN HARPER, an Indiana boy who boasts that he is "going on eleven," recently went skunk hunting and brought back a mastodon. Of course, he didn't actually bear his prize home on his shoulder and drag it into the kitchen just to see how surprised his mother would be. No indeed! A mastodon is (or was) an animal much like a very large elephant. It had long tusks that curved up almost to the top of its head, big floppy ears and legs as thick as a good-sized telephone pole—all of which would have been quite too much of an armful even for a sturdy boy "going on eleven" years of age.

Donovan now knows that the last of the mastodons lived many thousands of years ago. But now and then their bones are found, and this is what happened when young Harper, who was scouting through a piece of hilly timber, came across something half buried in the ground that looked very much like a big tooth. He dug around it with a stick, kicked at it with his heavily booted foot and at last got it loose. It surely was a tooth, he thought, yet it was so big and so heavy that he could hardly lift it. In his excitement the boy forgot all about skunks. It just seemed as though he couldn't get home fast enough to tell his folks about the strange thing he had found.

Older heads than his saw how valuable his find might prove to be. Word was sent out and in a few days men came with picks and spades and shovels and set about digging up other bones. Donovan watched them as they removed each part of the great skeleton. For the better part of three days he scarcely left the spot save to eat and sleep. He felt very proud of his mastodon—for it seemed as though it must have been much larger than any elephant he had ever seen.

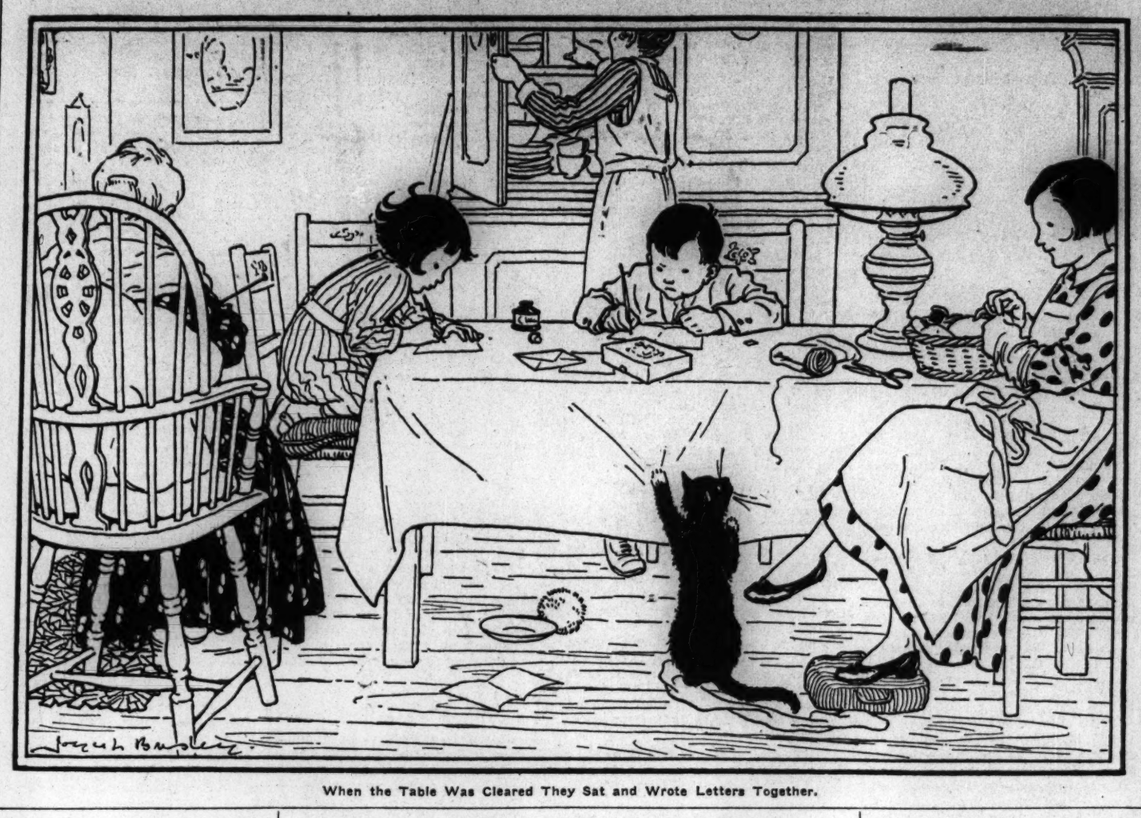
Some day, however, Donovan will have an even greater thrill. A museum in Buffalo, N. Y., is putting the bones together. When the work is finished, Donovan is going to visit the museum and see his mastodon standing on its feet. He will understand then, far better than ever, how big the great beast really was when it wandered about the country where Donovan is growing up as a boy. All of which will be a strange end to a hunt after skunks, will it not?

'The Amber Bead'

The Amber Bead, by Toni Rothmund. Published by Longmans, Green & Co. Price $2.

"The Amber Bead" is a delightful tale, translated from the German story by Toni Rothmund. Heidi is the heroine of the book. As a baby she was found in a clump of heather by an old woman who lived in a little hut in the mountains. Heidi grows up as a true child of the mountains, learns the folklore of the beasts, and loves and understands the birds. She is able to claim the protection of the animals and birds, and finally they help her to unravel the secret of her parentage.

The prose and illustrations of this book are both exceptionally beautiful. And the fact that there is a great deal of wild creature lore and legend skillfully interwoven with the story gives it additional value.



When the Table Was Cleared They Sat and Wrote Letters Together.

The Boy Who Is Wanted Everywhere

A merchant put into his store window a sign, "Boy Wanted." Before long not one but a dozen boys presented themselves. All looked neat and seemed alert and promising lads.

The merchant wanted a boy but he couldn't tell which of the boys he wanted. As he was trying to think how to decide, he saw a nail driven halfway into a post. He had an idea and turning to the group, he said, "The first boy who hits that nail on the head two times out of three gets the job."

The boys tried in turn but the hammer seemed to fall everywhere but on the head of the nail, which really was placed in a rather difficult position.

The merchant dismissed the boys, but the next morning another group of boys was lined up before his store. Noticing a face that looked familiar, he said, "Weren't you here yesterday?"

"Yes, sir," said the lad.

"Well, do you think you can hit the nail on the head today?"

"I think I can," was the reply as he took the hammer. With a sure aim he brought the blow down and hit the nail on the head every time.

"How does it happen that you missed the nail every time yesterday and hit it every time today?" asked the merchant.

"It doesn't just happen, sir," said the boy. "After I went home I drove a nail in a post and practiced all the afternoon till I could hit it every time. Then this morning I practiced again."

"The job is yours," said the merchant. "The boy who keeps on trying until he can do a thing is the one I want in my store."

Key to Puzzle

Key to League of Nations Puzzle published March 8:

The countries are: Chile, Persia, Spain, Argentina, Rumania, Greece, Norway, France, India, Japan, South Africa, Canada, Colombia, China, Australia.

Correction: "Canada" in the puzzle appeared without the three "a's" which are its due. To correct this, China and Canada should change places, so that the "i" of "Nations" appears in China, and the second "n" in "Canada."

Where the Sun Sleeps

I watch the jolly sun each day
Fill all the great big world with light,
And wonder where he finds a place
To lay his shining head at night.

Perhaps he sleeps in fleecy clouds,
If he can find no other bed,—
And is his coverlet of stars
A rainbow pillow for his head?

Emilie Blackmore Stapp.

Twisted Hair and the Typewriter

WHENEVER Twisted Hair went along the trail, his boy playmates watched or followed. He was a favorite with them all—a desert Indian, from his sun-glazed hair to his sun-dried soles. Whenever he said, "Come!" the children hurried after him. At break of day he had led them to the cabin door of a newcomer at the oasis. Not a sound announced their coming! Twisted Hair (their way of saying wavy hair) had been at the cabin the night before, and his curiosity had been aroused.

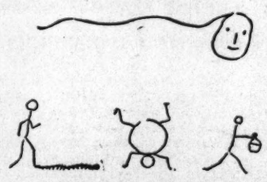
"Twisted Hair tells us, come, come see Wonder White" (a white person), said one of the little fellows shyly, yet excitedly.

"Come see! Wonder White write without ink!

"Write newspaper."

The boys crowded around as Twisted Hair picked up the fountain pen. It had attracted his attention on the earlier visit. Writing with a filled pen or "without ink" was something entirely new, and he must show the boys his discovery.

After looking at the pen with curious eyes the boys tried it, making interesting autographs in Indian hieroglyphics. First came Twisted Hair, and then he gave the pen to Caterpillar, whose name was given him because he never hurried. Tumblebug was next. His name meant the curiously behaved eleodes or pinacate beetle, which stands on its hands. This little fellow had begun his acrobatic habits so early that he was given this strange name, and rightly, for he was an acrobat even at writing. Carrying Lunch found it hard to wait until the last, but he stopped to explain that his name meant "He eats a little more than he needs," or "He takes something extra for lunch." Here are the four signatures:



The Autographs of Twisted Hair, Caterpillar, Tumblebug and Carrying Lunch.

"Now write newspaper!" They had satisfied their curiosity about the pen. "Now write newspaper!"

Twisted Hair pointed eagerly to the typewriter. He should have said the typewritten page, but the only printed page he knew was the newspaper. The boys had come to have the fun of seeing the machine in action; they were just like the boys of the white people in their enjoyment of the sight of machines at work. They took turns at using it. They wished to create the first Cahuillian hieroglyphic paper.

) ! M T #, meaning, "When *new moon* come, straight *hunter* go on *trail for mountains*, he take *stone adze* for making *deer trap*."

! " o K @, meaning, "*Hunter on trail* saw with *eyes quail egg, road-runner's track*, and *burrowing owl in burrow*."

The story goes on: ! X 8 V . . . U, "*Hunter crosses trail* with *old, fat woman* in a *canyon*, gathering *seeds* for *basket*."

It ended: / ! 1 G *** ! ¢, "*Shooting star* fall near *hunter on trail*. He took *straight trail down* mountain, go in *door of house*. Now *under stars hunter* tell how *close shooting star* came."

The boys could not spell, for they have to wait until they are old enough to go away from home to a government school. They can go when they are 12.

Twisted Hair and his companions were left behind in education by the isolation of their desert homes, but they used their imagination to supply the want. Almost untouched by the civilization of the world, they still grind their food by mortar and pestle, and listen happily to the music of their gourd rattles. In this busy machine age, with which most of us are so well acquainted, it is only with difficulty people can picture the effects of its absence.

"Indian boy half Indian, half new white." He meant the Indian boy of today likes his own people's ways, but he is also greatly interested in the white man's inventions.

The boys made the happiest group imaginable, for every one had had two new experiences: the use of a fountain pen, and the printing of a story. Already they were talkative among themselves, partly in the Indian tongue and partly in English.

"It please ne he-kack (my grandfather," and Wonder White asked why.

"Oh, he teach me, store up in head, like seed-gatherer pile up seeds in granary basket, the new I see, the new I learn, and the thing I do for somebody."

"Yes, he teach that," confirmed one, and the others nodded their agreement.

"Every day Twisted Hair have to see the new, learn the new, do something for Indian. That he-kack's way: Indian rule for happiness," said the oldest of the group. "You see he-kack always happy. Laugh much. That's how he get it."

"Funny thing he-kack say to me," said Twisted Hair. "It work better if I never miss a day. To test me he ask at bedtime: 'What you put in storage basket while day's sun shine.'"

"What will he-kack say tonight? What will he say! When he see newspaper, his eyes swell up, he clap. He wish he a boy again."

"Now Wonder White will try he-kack's way." And everyone was asked to come again and see if it worked with "whites."

M. B.

Mrs. Elspeth Eagle Gives a Flying Lesson

MRS. ELSPETH EAGLE settled herself closer to the edge of her aerie, and ruffling her plumage a little she let out a long, piercing shriek.

From far down the valley there came an answering wail, thin at first, then rising in a shrill crescendo. Mrs. Elspeth nodded comfortably at two fat little eaglets behind her and remarked, "Here comes Father at last."

She shaded her eyes with one wing the better to watch, for the sunset had transformed the crags before her to a fiery red, and she blinked a little.

Jerry and Perry eaglet stirred uneasily. "I suppose," said Jerry in a small squeak, "Father will want to know if we've learned to fly yet."

"Yes," piped Perry nervously, "and if we've managed that loop-the-loop," and they nestled closer together for comfort.

"Well, well," began Mrs. Elspeth blandly, but just then a black shadow fell over their lofty ledge, and after circling twice in the air, Father Eagle swooped down among his family.

"Sorry I'm late, m'dear," he squawked, "but I met our cousin Eustace, and he tells me that all his family have their flying licenses and that little Robert is learning the new glide."

"Very creditable indeed," murmured Mrs. Elspeth, and she gave Father a welcoming peck.

Then Father turned to his own eaglets. "And how far have you flown today?" he inquired.

Jerry gave Perry a nervous little poke and whispered that it was his turn to answer first. Perry, however, merely opened his beak several times, but no sound came. Father Eagle's brow darkened and he turned to his wife.

"Come m'dear," he snapped, "this will never do. Why I learned in one day, and our home was built on a far higher crag than this."

"Yes, yes," said Mrs. Elspeth soothingly, "but Jerry is rather little you know, and Perry very nearly managed it," she added proudly.

"Very nearly fiddlesticks," said Father angrily, "pshaw! they must both fly by tomorrow or I shall be forced to knock the nest from under them, which is really far the best method I think, and one by which both my young sisters learned."

"Well, just give them one more chance," pleaded Mrs. Elspeth softly, "I'm sure that tomorrow they will be wiser."

The next morning while Father Eagle was away over the neighboring crags, Mrs. Elspeth gave Jerry and Perry their last flying lesson. She perched on the edge of the nest and sprang into the air, circling a few yards and then coming back again.

"I didn't quite see how you managed that little kick off," said Jerry brightly, hoping to gain time, while Perry merely gazed dizzily at the distance below and shivered. Patiently Mrs. Elspeth showed them once more, and this time she flew back and settled behind them both, ready to give a tiny push if it were necessary.

"Look up, look up, my dears!" she instructed, "you will never learn to fly if you look down."

"It's so awkward looking up—" began Jerry, but he stopped short with his beak open, for with a last desperate squeak Perry had jumped.

His little wings fluttered and fluttered, and suddenly gaining confidence he made a swift swoop, and regained the ledge, panting excitedly. Mrs. Elspeth flapped her wings approvingly and looked tremendously pleased.

"Go on Jerry!" shrieked Perry, "it's a be-autiful feeling."

Thus encouraged Jerry also gave a little jump, and when Father Eagle flew back with the midday meal, two excited young eaglets flew proudly to meet him, while Mrs. Elspeth hovered below ready to carry them on her wings if necessary.

Mail Bag

Cresco, Pennsylvania

Cher Waddles:

You see I know a little French even if I am a bright yellow canary, wearing a black cap, and black trimmings on the end of my wings, and flaunting a white tail.

I have news which I thought would interest you. Up here in the mountains we have a feeding station on the porch roof just under my window.

The chickadees and arctic chippies are constant visitors. I am very much interested in the arctic chippy or tree sparrow for he comes to visit this part of Pennsylvania from Labrador where he has his summer home. He wears a cap too, like myself, only his is chestnut and instead of wearing yellow he has a brown coat, a dull gray vest with a black spot or smudge on it and two dull white bars on his wing couverts. He is altogether a dignified-looking chap, so well poised compared to the fidgety little chickadees.

I talk to these friends, through the window. They don't seem to mind me though, for they go on picking at the grain, suet, and bread crumbs.

My little mistress always shoos away the big blue jays, as their manners aren't very good and they carry away big pieces of food.

The downy woodpecker seems to like to stay in the trees so we have tied a big piece of suet to one of his favorites, a pear tree.

It's great fun to have such company and I wonder if any other canary has met our Labrador friend, with the polite manners, the arctic chippie.

I shall close now, but must not forget to tell you that we have had such a lovely snow covering the ground for almost two months and away out here in the country it certainly cheers things up.

Your feathered friend,
Billy Boy B.

Manchester, England

Dear Editor:

I thought I should like to write a letter to the Mail Bag. I am 6½ years old and have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3 years old.

I would like to correspond with some other children. I love animals very dearly, and I have two pets—a nice collie dog, and a cat called Tibby. I am interested in reading and writing and I love little children and babies.

Love to all Mail Baggers,
Mary G.

West Barrington, Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have been thinking that I should like to correspond with a boy around my age (9). I should like to hear from a Dutch boy in Holland. We live in Rhode Island, quite near Providence, where Rhode Island State House stands.

I shall be glad to write interesting things about Rhode Island to my correspondents.
Charles W. D.

Lake Worth, Florida

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag, because I want to thank you for publishing my first letter. I also have gained five correspondents, one in Weston-Super-Mare, England, one in St. Annes-on-the-Sea, Lancashire, England; one in Lingsworth, Hayward's Heath, Sussex, England; one in Plainfield, N. J., and one in Tokyo, Japan. I wrote to a girl in Africa and one in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

My mother and I have visited the Bok Singing Tower. When we were there the bells played "Sweet and Low," "To a Wild Rose," and "America." All around the tower there is a little lake, and the tower is all made of Georgia Marble, and up at the very top there are pretty colored pictures. Don't you think it is pretty, Editor? It also has grass around the tower.

Mr. Bok came to the United States from Holland and he built the Bok Singing Tower on an island to represent the island that the Government of Holland gave his mother and father. There is a grassy lawn around the tower where you can sit and listen while the bells play.

I have a little bulldog named Buster, two rabbits, Irene and Buddy; three birds, Dickey, Billy and Daisy, and some chickens.

With love to all the Mail Baggers,
Ethel C.

[We have not seen the Bok Singing Tower yet, Ethel. It must be quite wonderful.—Ed.]

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

We are very happy where we live now. It is the loveliest place! There are wonderful trees on top of a beautiful hill where we can picnic in the summer and slide down in the winter. From our house is a beautiful view. You can see a white house, and beyond it is the hill and the trees. We have a wonderful, kind-hearted dog; he is a thoroughbred English setter.

I am 8 years old, and would like to correspond with anyone from England, especially from London, or from the United States.

Love to all of the Mail Baggers and the Editor.
Marjorie S.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Betty J. (7), Shreveport, La.
Modeste DaC. (8), Glendale, Calif.
Eloise J. (9), Shreveport, La.
Nancy P. (11), Kankakee, Ill.
Jean B. (11), San Angelo, Texas.

Boys

Ralph S. (9), St. Paul, Minn.—Interested in stamp collecting, animals and trees.
Victor S. (10), Beverly Hills, Calif.—Especially from Australia.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A little note giving the name and address of the sender must also be inclosed.

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THE HOME FORUM

Month of Returning Wings

(England's Calendar)

THE familiar saying that March "comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb" finds a charming parallel in bird song, for the month is ushered in by the stormcock, singing lustily in the dripping boughs, and goes out to the elfin ringing of a little two-note bell—the song of the chiff-chaff.

This is level ground after the turn of the year, and flowers and birds grow richer hour by hour. In the Surrey meadows primroses and violets enamel the grass, the earliest vanguard of the cowslips lift little heads among the green; by the soaked marshes and by the side of the stream kingcups spread their deep warm gold. In the Cotswolds the larch is in tiny green and the long pointed beech buds are loosened for later unfolding; small silvery leaves are thrust out at the berried edges of the wayfarer's tree, and ash buds are sooty against the satin gray of thick twigs. Daffodils dance in the sun and wind at Dymock.

By Severn the last of the wagtails has left the oozy margin for rich largesse of higher ground, and day by day the tide comes in over the flat reaches with a swifter swell and a deepening flood. On the Cotswold uplands the skylarks mount on the wings of song or drop from illimitable heights to the golden turf while the last exultant note still quivers above. Even through the hardest winter you shall find some larks remaining, to fling themselves a few yards into the air whenever the day is still and the sun caressing, while vast multitudes of their kind have gone oversea with the countless migratory wings that were spread in autumn. How one would like to know what holds back the feathered clans of our winter countryside! Robin, blackbird, thrush and goldfinch, chaffinch, chiff-chaff, wren—these and a score of others, we count as permanent residents; yet for every score remaining, hundreds depart when the nightjar falls silent and the martins gather high up over September eaves.

March is the month of returning wings: and along the secret valleys of Greece the cuckoo stirs, under the African sun the swallows go out by hosts, from the Scandinavian fastnesses the skylark turns south again, that April may bring in her bounty.

In the greening woods the jay calls suddenly and flies from thicket to thicket, across the clearings all in gray and blue; the woodlark has come home and over the watercress beds the kingfisher flashes—turquoise and ruby—and is gone ere you may focus him truly. The green woodpecker is at work about his chosen tree—you may hear his hammer as he tests this way and that for the sheltering hole that shall serve as a nursery when the leaves are grown; you may hear his infectious laughter ringing down the sun-dappled aisles, and if you are silent and swift, and sweet fortune haps—may glimpse the crimson and emerald of the shy bird as he flies.

Out on the high common the clatter of the field-fares that filled the air in November has given place to the cry of the plover, to the note of the lapwing, not melancholy as some may say, but tuned to the empty spaces; to the tossed and broken voice of the curlew that yet has no breath of sadness but is lonely and liquid, and prolonged, as if the wind held it before it echoes and is done. Peewits and skylarks, whinchats and yellowhammers, willowwarblers and goldcrests—these are the Cotswold birds, whose song is about us by day and whose wings make soft sound at dawn and evening. The whinchats and warblers are hardly here on this March morning, and the yellowhammers' little stave, still imperfect, is sung over softly again and again from the blossoming furze bush. Among the dark foliage of fir tree and yew hedge the goldcrests flitter with soft sounds. But high up in the windy blue these two voices dominate for the moment—skylark and peewit. Often the song of the one and the cry of the other are so interwoven as to make separation impossible, and we are content to drowse on the sheltered side of a warm wall and believe that sun and wind and lapwing and skylark are one, and that the world has stood still forever, listening and warmed, and beautiful in larchen green.

Coming to lower ground, passing by coppice and spinney, one hears—low, continuous, as the sound of wind,—the deep murmur of the cushat's voice. With no other bird, save the cuckoo and this wood pigeon, is one content to have sound and no sight. From the April copses the double bell falls, but now from the deeps of the greenwood rises softly the whispered monotone; the one the voice of spring incarnate—joy and vigor and youth, the other as the ebb and flow of water in the wells of peace. You may hear the cushat's plainsong in the winter woods, and may then see the blue wings under the brief sun as the bird flies with sudden clatter from hedgerow to thicket, but sweetest of all is this gentle croon of spring underlying all sharper sounds.

There is much movement among the bushes, a kind of fugitive stir and bustle, as if the feathered people were going softly and swiftly about the business of the nest. On every side you may see small architects bringing in the lichen and feather and down, which, even as we watch, is taking on a new and tender beauty, woven as it is into the structure of a home. Now and then some bird breaks cover and flings its early song to the March gusts so that the spilt cadence of a robin's song, the blackbird's mellow flute, the pæan of a thrush and the starling's single note of gold, rise in sudden concert. An errant whistle sets us seeking this way and that for the restless nuthatch, and glad indeed may we be to catch more than a momentary glimpse of him. Rather smaller than a starling, though of stockier build, he stands sometimes for an instant high up in the light, whistles again, and is gone. A closer view reveals his mouse-hued breast and chestnut flanks, his black eyestripe, and the mingling blue and gray of his head and back. The vantage ground par-excellence for observation was the window of a caravan that looked straight into a little wood of beech and elm high above the Severn plain. Here at dawn and sundown came the shyest birds, here the most restless sank to rest, here the sweet wren taught two soft babes to fly, here in fringe of bracken and willowherb the whitethroats fed, and here in a golden March the nuthatch prospected, the green woodpecker clung against his bole and the pretty hedgesparrow stayed to build.

D. T.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Castle by Llangollen

Our survey of the little town completed, we look around at the beckoning circle of mountains, and immediately our attention is arrested by a conical hill standing in the foreground on the opposite side of the river, and rising to a height of some eight hundred feet. On its summit we descry some grey ruins, which quite obviously are those of an old castle. Now I do not know what other Wayfarers may feel about the matter, but to me few things are so fascinating as ancient castles perched upon the summit of hills with a background of great mountains behind them. Harlech and Berncastel, Malcesine and Salzburg, Bellinzona and Hohenschwangau, Drachenfels and Dürrenstein, and many more have irresistibly attracted me. I have raced up the narrow footpaths to their gates, and day-dreamed for hours among their ruins. This old castle by Llangollen is strikingly reminiscent of many of those which crown the slopes which rise so steeply out of the Rhine and the Moselle; only that the scenery is far finer than anything than even delightful Rhineland has to show. Let us devote a morning to climbing the hill and looking more closely at what remains of the fortress. Not only is the view which unfolds itself to us from the summit as fine as that which we behold from Ehrenfels or Rheinfels, but the castle itself is no whit behind in historic and romantic interest.

Its name is Dinas Bran, which being interpreted means the City of Bran, and not "City of Crows," as some guide-books would have it (Bran is Welsh for Crow). Bran was a Welsh King who reigned in the sixth century. . . . Obviously its owner holds the key to the valley of the Dee, and consequently one of the principal gateways into the heart of Wales. . . . The old castle has been a ruin for upwards of four centuries. Leland found it in that condition when he saw it in the reign of Henry VIII, and describes it as "never bygge thing, but sette al for strenht as in a place half inaccessible for enemies." Fortunately the steepness of the climb still serves to keep at bay the modern enemy in the form of the careless tripper. On the summit, seated on a mouldering bit of the old walls, he who would commune with nature almost at her finest, and allow his fancy to travel back down the ages, may do so at most times without interruption.—From "A Wayfarer in Wales," by W. WATKIN DAVIES.

Sonnet

(For Spring)

No answer then shall fall from any sky,
Having no need of answers, all complete,
For now the storms have hurled them roughly by
To gild with gold the Spring's returning feet;
We light once more the torches on the hills
And gather Song together in the land
Where twilight's crimson shadow cups and fills
All hollows with its rainbow-handed band;
So Carnival runs rife through all this world
With secret burgeoning of sight and sound,
Smell of new leaves that suddenly uncurled—
Disclosing Mayflowers in the burned-off ground:
And were this all, it could not still be wrong
When Spring comes green, to greet her with a song!

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

Libraries Old and New

Perhaps the first man who wrote a book was so proud of it that he at once wrote another (this happens sometimes even now) and putting the two together on a shelf called them his library. There was a king in old Assyria who collected ten thousand volumes, and thus started the first circulating library. He flourished about B. C. 3000, and his books were mostly of brick and stone, but they were arranged and numbered, and people came with tickets and borrowed them, just as they do today. How they conveyed them from the palace it does not say; perhaps in wheelbarrows, perhaps in chariots, perhaps the slaves carried them on their backs. It must have been a relief to scholars when a less cumbersome way of learning was invented! In England the only libraries were in monasteries till the days of Elizabeth, and not until the Georges were circulating libraries in vogue among the people. What they were like, those acquainted with the books chosen by Miss Lydia Languish will remember. It was for Mr. Mudie, best and most brilliant of booksellers, to start the lending library proper and "select" in Southampton Row, the year Queen Victoria was twenty-one. He was a genius among librarians, cultivated, religious, "who practiced in his private life the virtues he proclaimed on the Sabbath." He succeeded, for he knew exactly what the public wanted, and gave it to them—the best.

Qualities of Egyptian Art

The truest analysis of art—that of Tolstoy—results in defining it as a means of communicating emotion. . . . How does the Egyptian appear under this analysis? What emotions can we consider were intended by his art? How far did he succeed in imparting them to the spectators? . . .

Stability and Strength were the qualities most admired, and the name for public monuments was "firm things." Assuredly all mankind has looked on the works of Egypt as giving a sense of these qualities before all others. Closely connected is the sense of Endurance, which was enjoined in words, and carried into practice in the laborious work on the hardest rocks. It was for endurance that statues were made of diorite or granite, though they were painted with lifelike hues, so that their material was scarcely seen. Upon these primary qualities was built a rich and varied character, reflected in the elaborate and beautiful sculpture which covered, but never interfered with the grand mass of a monument. Truth and Justice were qualities much sought for, . . . and were expressed by the artist in . . . his immense blocks of stone, often more hidden than seen, and in the fair and even bearing of all material, without any tricks or paradoxes of structure. In all his earlier work his monolith columns and pillars were a protest that structural unit must express unity, that what supports others must not be in itself divided. The Discipline and Harmony which were looked on as the bond of social life are shown by the subordination of the whole, by the carrying out of single schemes of decoration illustrating the use of every part of a building on all its walls, by the balance of the proportions of the whole so that there seems a perfect fitness of connection through all parts. And the happy union of vigorous Action with prudent Reserve, which showed the wise man in the proverbs, is the basis of those lifelike scenes which cover the walls of the tombs, but which never betray the artist into attempting impossibilities or revealing too much.

As true art, then—that is, the expression of his being, and the communication to others of his best feelings and sense of things—the Egyptian work must stand on the highest plane. . . . It would have been a falsehood to his nature to aspire, as a Gothic architect sometimes did, in towers and pinnacles which crush their foundations and will not hold together without incongruous bonds. Nor did he wish to express the romantic sense of beauty, in structure which may tend to exceed the limits of stability. All that belongs to the atmosphere of troubadours and knights errant. The Egyptian possessed in splendid perfection the sense of Strength, Permanence, Majesty, Harmony, and effective Action, tempered with a sympathy and kindliness which cemented a vast disciplined fabric. And these aims of life as a whole he embodied and expressed in his art, with a force and truth which has impressed his character on all who look on his works. He fulfills the canon of true art as completely as any race that has come after him.—W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, in "Arts and Crafts of Ancient Egypt."

Courtesy of the Newark Museum, Newark, New Jersey

Portrait of Ancestor. From a Painting by James Sanford Ellsworth

ONE of America's oldest and most honored painters, who quietly walks in his own straight path, looking neither to the right nor the left, recently said, "I have lived too long to be disturbed by new movements. I have seen too many of them come and go. Now that the so-called modernistic movement is settling to a recognized routine, another movement will shortly be due. And we need these new expressions. They show advancement—progress. Only those who are not sure of their own work, spend their time and energy in deriding them."

Last fall the Museum of Modern Art in New York held an exhibition of the work of Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot and Honore Victorin Daumier, a very splendid, comprehensive exhibition. Seventy-five years ago these two artists were hailed by their contemporary public and critics as masters; the landscapes of Corot and the lithographs of Daumier receiving all the attention. But this was not so in the recent show at the Museum of Modern Art. Our critics wrote columns in praise of Daumier's paintings, particularly his series dealing with Don Quixote, and Corot's figures and early landscapes which were painted with a meticulous technique. The writer agreed with neither as she most enjoyed Daumier's paintings and Corot's suggestive landscapes. Which of the three may be right a hundred years from now?

At the same time that the Museum of Modern Art was holding its Corot-Daumiér exhibition, the Newark Museum was sponsoring a novel collection of pictures by American primitives. This show evoked much interest and comment. Some pictures, although amusing, were absurd and poorly executed and should not be treated too seriously. But many had charm, beauty and skillful composing, also enough technique to convey the artist's thought. The fact that many of these canvases were loaned by artists and collectors testifies to their merits. What was it that gave these pictures from the brushes of untutored men a certain lasting grace? Nothing but their sincerity, a love for their work and a desire for expression. Many of these pictures undoubtedly were relegated to the attic by several generations but retained because they were ancestors. Now they come out from their cobwebs, are shown in a museum and before they are returned to their respective owners will be exhibited in many of our largest cities.

Laughter

What is this murmurous noise of
many laughters in my heart? Is it
in the earth or in the air or water?
It is in the earth. For the little grass
roots rouse from winter rest; stir
in new strength, laughing low in
joy, thinking of the light and sky
above.
It is in the air. For the wind—a frolic
jester among the beauties of a
merry court—laughs as he hurries
them down the marble sky—steps
in their billowing cloud dresses,
pink and mauve and gray. And he
laughs as he shakes out powdery
gold-dust of the fringed elm buds;
laughs and tweaks the mist veil
from the sunny face of day.
But loveliest of laughter—laughter
that is singing—warbles in the
swelling throats of the sweet spring
waters, in the many voices of the
clean March waters. How they
hurry down the hills and race across
the prairies and freshen the glad
earth.
Oh, spring is a happy youth, in love
with all he looks on, laughing to
ease his heart of too much joy.
Oh, spring is a kind nurse, chuckling,
talking to herself. "They will like
this—my children. They will shout
and dance—my little girls and boys."
So she pins yellow star-flowers on the
stone-bare branches, hides slippery
hail balls in a soft blue cloud, ties
it loose with shining threads of
sunshine—chuckling, laughing softly.
This is the sweet laughter I hear in
my heart.

CLARA MORRIS.

די באַשעפטיגונג

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאָניטאָר“)

אין זיין פערלאנג צו מאכען קלאָר זיינע לעהרעס, האָט קריסטוס יעזוס פאָרגעשטעלט פילע משלים. אין דעם צוואנציגסטען קאַפּיטעל פון דעם ספר מתי, אין דעם נייען טעסטאמענט, געפינט מען א משל וואָס שאפט מיט א באשטימטען מיטעל ווי אזוי צו בעקומען א ריכטיגע שטעלע. דער משל לויטעט: „דאָס מלכות השמים איז גלייך צו א בעל הבית, וואָס איז אים מאָרגען פרי ארויסגעגאנגען ארבייטער צו דינגען פאר זיין ווייַנגאָרטען.“ און ער איז ווידער ארויסגעגאנגען אין דעם דריטען, דעם זעקסטען, דעם ניינטען, און עלפטען שעה, און ער האָט געפונען נאָך מענער וועלכע זיינען געשטאנען ליידיג, און ער האָט זיי דאָס גלייכען צו דער ארבייט געשיקט; און בשעת זיי האָבען געענדיגט זייער ארבייט האָט ער זיי באַצאָהלט. לויט נאָך דיזען משל קענען מיר קומען צו דעם בעשלוס אז וואו נאָר ער האָט געפונען ליידיג-געהער, סיי אין דער פריה, אָדער סיי שפּעטער, פלעגט ער זיי צו דער ארבייט שיקען, און נאָכער באַצאָהלען.

דער שטודענט פון קריסטשען סייענס געפינט באלד אוים אז זיין אינטערעסע טאָר ניט ליגען פערקערפּערט סיי אין מענשען, סיי אין די פראגע פון א שטעלע, אָדער סיי אין געלט, נאָר בלויז אין דער אַנווענדונג פון זיינע אייגענע געדאנקען. אויך פאַנגט ער אָן צו בעגרייפען אז די בעסטע רעזולטאַטען וועלען פאסירען אזוי גיך ווי ער וועט אַנווענדען די לעהרעס פון קריסטשען סייענס צו זיינע אייגענע געדאנקען.

די פראגע ווי אזוי צו בעקומען א ריכטיגע שטעלע, לויט נאָך דער קריסטשען סייענס וועג, קען פערענטפערט ווערען אויף דעם זעלבען אופן ווי דער בעל הבית האָט מיטגעמאכט מיט זיינע ארבייטער, ווען ער האָט פּראָדוקטיווע ארבייט געגעבען. נאָך דעם משל זעהען מיר אז לויט ווי דער בעל הבית האָט בעשעפטיגט די ליידיג-געהער, אזוי מוז אויך דער שטודענט מיט גרויס תפלה אַנווענדען זיינע וואהרע, ריכטיגע געדאנקען. און אזוי מאכי וועט ער ענדליך קומען צו דעם פערשטאנד אז דער גן-עדן איז, לויט ווי מרס. עדדי, די ענטדעקערין און גרינדערין פון קריסטשען סייענס, שילדערט עס אויפ'ן זייט 291 פון דעם קריסטשען סייענס טעקסט-בוך, „וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען,“ אלס „א געטליכע גע-
“Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,” by Mary Baker Eddy.
מיטס-צושטאנד, און ניט א געוויסער מאטעריעלער פּלאַץ.“ ווען מיר זאָלען אַנווענדען דיזען דעפיניציאָן צו דעם משל וואָס מיר האָבען דאָ פאָרגעשטעלט, וועלען מיר זעהן אז קריסטוס יעזוס האָט אַנגעוויזען אז די געדאנקען אנשטאָט די מענשען שפּילען די הויפּט ראָלע אין דער וועלט.

יעדער איינער בעגרייפט, אויף א געוויסען מאָס, אז מיר וואוינען אין א צושטאנד פון באוואוסטזיניגע געדאנקען, נאָר פילע גלויבען נאָך אלץ אז מיר קענען ניט בעהערשען אונזערע געדאנקען. דער משל צייגט אָן אויף א גאנץ קלאָרען אופן אז מיר האָבען די מאכט צו קאָנטראָלירען אונזערע געדאנקען; און מיר, אלס בעלי-בתים, האָבען פיעל צו זאָגען ווי אזוי אונזערע געדאנקען זאָלען זיך פיהרען.

דער יעניגער וועלכער זוכט ארבייט קען פיללייכט ניט צושטימען מיט אונז אז דער גאנצער עקר פון זיין שוועריגקייט ליגט פערבונדען אין זיין טראכטען, אָדער אין דער אַנווענדונג פון זיינע געדאנקען, אָדער אידעען. און ער קען פיללייכט מענהיגען, לויט נאָך זיין שטאָלען אונריכטיגען בעגריף אז זיינע צרות ווענדען זיך אויף עפּעס אויסער זיך, אנשטאָט פון עפּעס אינערליך. דעראיבער מוז דער יעניגער וועלכער געפינט זיך אָהן ארבייט גאָר צום ערשטען גוט אריינקוקען אין זיין אייגענעם בעוואוסטזיין, כדי ער זאָל קענען ענטדעקען זיין פעהלער. און בשעת ער גייט זוכען ארבייט זאָל ער זיך ניט צוהערען צו די פאלשע מענות פון דעם שטערבליכען געדאנק וואָס וויל איהם איינרעדען אז מען קענים געפינען קיין ארבייט, און אז אלע געהען יעצט ארום ליידיג. די אלע פאלשע סאָדזשעסטשאָנס מוז ווערען אויסגעוואָרצעלט פון זיין בעוואוסטזיין און ווערען פערביטען מיט טהעטיגע, גייסטיגע אידעען. דורך אזא פּלטהאָלט וועט ער אויסגעפינען אז ער האָט גענוג צו טהון מיט זיינע געדאנקען יעדער שעה; און נאָכער וועט ער זעהן אז אויף דעם מאָס וואָס זיינע געדאנקען וועלען זיין אויף א גערעכטיגען און געשווינדען שטייגער באשעפטיגט, אזוי וועלען זיי פּראָדוציִרען גערעכטיגע און געשווינדע רעזולטאַטען. ארבייט קענים ווערען בעקומען בלויז דורך דערמיט וואָס איינער ווינשט צו האָבען ארבייט; ארבייט קען נאָר בעקומען ווערען ווען איינער איז גענוג פעהיג מיט זיינע ריכטיגע געדאנקען איידער ער קריגט זיין שטעלע, און נאָך דעם ווען ער האָט שוין בעקומען זיין שטעלע. דעם פאלשען זאָדזשעסטשאָן וואָס קומט צו דעם ארבייט-זוכער אז עס איז ניט פאראן גענוג פּאָזישאנס פאר יעדען איינעם מוז ווערען פערניכטעט.

א פּאבליק סקוהל לעהרערין, א שטודענט פון קריסטשען סייענס, האָט זיך געפונען פאַרנויטיגט צוריקצוקעהן צו איהר פּראָפעסיאָן נאָך אַן אַבוועזענהייט פון עטליכע יאָהר. ווען זי איז אריין אין דעם אָפיס פון דעם סופּעריִנטענדענט פון סקוהלס אין א גרויסע שטאָדט, האָט זי געפונען א לאַנגע ליניע פון אַפּליקאַנטען בעפאָר איהר. איהר ערשטער אימפּולס איז געווען ווי אוועק צו געהן; אָבער כמעט גלייך האָט זי אוועקגעשטויסען פון זיך דעם זאָדזשעסטשאָן פון פוילקייט, אָדער דעם געדאנק אז דער מענש קען ווען ארומגעהן ליידיג, אָדער זיין אָפּגעזונדערט פון זיין ריכטיגע שטעלע. אזוי טראַכטענדיג איז איהר געפיהל פון מורא געוואָרען פערשוואונדען, און זי איז געוואָרען אָנגעפילט מיט פרייד צוליב דער מאכט פון איהר וואהרע געדאנקען. אין א קורצע ווילע איז דער סופּעריִנטענדענטס סעקרעטערי צוגעגאנגען צו די אַפּליקאַנטען און געפרעגט אויב אימיצער פון זיי וואָלט געגליכען א געוויסע גראַד ארבייט. קיינער האָט זיך ניט אָפּגערופען ביסקול ער איז געקומען צו דיזער פרוי. זי האָט גלייך אַנגענומען די שטעלע און מען האָט איהר אריינגערופען אין דעם סופּעריִנטענדענטס אָפיס און איהר געגעבען די שטעלע, און אין א קורצע צייט האָט זי זיך צוגעגרייט צו דער ארבייט.

ווען מען זאָל באַטראַכטען די פראגע פון ארבייט אויף אַן אַבסאָלוטען אופן קענען מיר זעהן אז דער מענש קען קיין מאָל ניט ארומגעהן ליידיג, דערפאר וואָס ער איז דער אָפּשפּיגלונג פון דעם אַל-טעטיגען, טהעטיגען געדאנק, דאָס הייסט גאָט אליין, און דערפאר איז עס אומעגליך פאר דעם מענש אויסצודריקען אונטהעטיגקייט. דער מענש אלס דער אויסדריק פון דעם אַל-וויסענשאפטליכען געמיטה, דריקט אימער אוים די טהעטיגקייט פון דעם געטליכען געדאנק. יעדער אינדיווידועל איז באַשאַפען געוואָרען מיט דער מעגליכקייט, לויט ווי די סקוהל טיטשער האָט דאָ אַנגעוויזען, צו באַנוצען די געטליכע געדאנקען ווי אום בעסטען, און זיך אָפּקעהרען פון די סודזשעסטשאָנס פון די מענשליכע מיינונגען. דעם מענשענס וואהרען בעוואוסטזיין איז צו אלע צייטען מיט גרויס טהעטיגקייט באַשעפטיגט מיט דער ארבייט אָפּצושפּיגלען דעם איין געטליכען געדאנק, דאָס הייסט אויסצודריקען גאָט אליין.

יעדער אינדיווידועל וואָס וועט אויסארבייטען די פּראָבלעמע פון באשעפטיגונג נאָך דיזען געטליכען, מעטאַפיזישען מעטהאָדע, דאָס הייסט ווען ער וועט ווערען דער הערשער איבער זיינע געדאנקען, און וועט פערניכטען די יעניגע געדאנקען וועלכע זיינען פאלש, און זיך נאָר צוהערען צו די וועלכע זיינען רעאל, וועט ער גיך אויסגעפינען אז זיין טהעטיגקייט וועט זיך אויסדריקען אויסערליך אין די יענע באוועגונג וואָס ווערט אָנגערופען אויף דעם מענשליכען אופן „באשעפטיגונג.“

אינפארמאציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראַטור וואָס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראַך קען בעקומען ווערען דורך א שריפטליכער נאכפרעגונג פון די קריסט-ליך-וויסענשאפטליכע פּאַבלישונג סאָסייעטי (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Landscape

The watery beds of the green rice
catch in their broken mirrors
a thread of blue smoke
thrusting upwards
from piles of smoldering leaves.

RAYMOND FREMOULT.

Employment

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN SEEKING to elucidate his teachings, Christ Jesus used many parables. In the twentieth chapter of Matthew one is recorded which furnishes a definite method by which adequate employment may be attained. It is stated therein that "the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is an householder, which went out early in the morning to hire labourers into his vineyard." He went out again about the third, sixth, ninth, and eleventh hours and, finding others idle, sent them likewise to work; and at the end of the day all were paid. From this it would appear that whenever he found idle men, early in the day or later, they were put to work and paid.

The student of Christian Science soon learns that he cannot be so much concerned with people, positions, and money as he must be with his thoughts; and if he desires satisfying results from his study he must apply this teaching to his own thinking.

In scientifically working out the question of right employment, one sees that even as the busy householder put the men to productive labor, so must the prayerful student put his right thoughts to work. By so doing he will eventually realize a state of consciousness which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, refers to on page 291 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" in defining "heaven" as "not a locality, but a divine state of Mind." By applying this definition of heaven to the parable referred to, we see that Christ Jesus considered thoughts rather than persons.

All realize to a certain extent that we live in a state of conscious thought, but it is believed by many that our thoughts are largely beyond our control. The parable clearly indicates that we have power to control our thoughts; and as householders we have much to do as to the manner in which they are employed.

One seeking employment, however, may not readily agree that his difficulty is primarily mental, for to his wrong sense the trouble seems to be dependent upon something outside of himself rather than within. If one, therefore, finds himself without employment, his first step must be to look well into his consciousness. Instead of entertaining false suggestions of idleness, apathy, or lack, and wondering when he is going to get work, he can rout them all out of his consciousness and replace them with active, spiritual ideas. Then he will find that he has plenty of mental work every hour; and, further, that proportionately as thoughts are rightfully and promptly employed they will produce rightful and prompt compensation. Employment cannot be obtained by merely wishing for it; it comes through and is the result of active thinking both before and after the securing of a position. The erroneous suggestion that there are not sufficient places for all is one which must also receive definite handling.

A public school teacher, who was a student of Christian Science, once found it necessary to resume her profession after an absence of several years. Upon going to the office of the superintendent of schools in a large city, she found a long line of applicants ahead of her. Her first impulse was to turn away; but almost immediately she refused to entertain a thought of idleness for herself or to accept the suggestion that man could ever be unplaced or deprived of his rightful place. All sense of fear disappeared from her thought as she joyously held to the truth of her declaration. In a very short time the secretary to the superintendent came along the line of applicants asking if anyone desired a certain grade of work. None replied in the affirmative until this student was reached. She accepted and was then taken into the superintendent's office, given the assignment, and in a short while was on her way to her work.

Speaking absolutely, man can never be out of work; for he is the reflection of the omniactive Mind, God, and cannot possibly express inactivity. Man, being the expression of the all-knowing Mind, always expresses the activity of Mind. Every individual is given the ability, as was the teacher referred to above, properly to employ his thoughts, regardless of any human opinion. Real consciousness is at all times actively at work reflecting the one Mind.

As each individual works out the problem of employment by this divinely metaphysical method, persistently claims his mental dominion over his thinking, rejects that which is false and accepts only that which is true, he will find this mental activity outwardly manifested in what is humanly termed employment.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

The Cormorant

Sea-stricken waste
Of bent and ling,
Whereover song-birds haste
And never sing.

I left my warm
Dream-laden room
For joyance of the storm
And the breakers' boom.

And only I
And a bird beside—
Though Dwarick cliffs are high
And dunes are wide—

We twain,
For joy besought,
Came, and the others, fain
But afraid, came not.

He a sea-raven
On a salt rock,
While other birds found haven
He made mock

With the winds and me.
Tumult of mirth
From the green-lucent sea
Clawing the earth;

Bleak skirts of hail
From the tumbling skies
Sweeping above the frail
White spume as it flies

Like hair from each
Great wave as it breaks;
Shells pestled on the beach
In crunching flakes,

Sucked back, and spewed
With sounds of silk
Among the rocks, and strewed
As white as milk;

Thud of the blue
Boulders, the crash
Of tawny sea-weeds through
A heaving wash;

Rattle of sand
In the sparse bent;
And the sky and sea and land
One element. . . .

Sea-stricken waste
Of bent and ling,
Whereover song-birds haste
And never sing;

And only I
And that visitant
Untoward, and the mocking cry
Of the cormorant.

—ORGILL MACKENZIE, in "White Gates."

Shepherd Pipings

I had barely gone a hundred yards before I heard piping. The note was sweet, reedy, ethereal, lacking the metallic ring of silver and brass instruments of these modern days; rather, indeed, reproducing the cool trilling of the lark. I paused. It was uncanny there in the snow, which continued falling, falling so noiselessly. . . .

The simple music went on. I walked forward, and presently came on a sight which here, in high Anatolia, must have been common to all the ages. Xenophon might have seen it, and many a wanderer before him—a shepherd boy, with his great, square-shouldered hide coat, blowing on his pan-pipes airs that, perhaps, Homer knew. Certainly, they were so simple that they might well have been born with the dawn of the world. . . .

All about the shepherd, clustering close to the sound of the music, nuzzling against him and hustling each other discreetly as they vied for a warm inner position in the flock shuffled his sheep, black and brindle and white ewes, some of them with too early fat-tailed lambs at foot.

And, on the outskirts, lips drawn back in a protective snarl against my presence, stalked a savage wolf-dog, his coat powdered with snow, his fine tail stiff with suspicion. They drifted, without sound of footfall, toward the village. From just such a flock, in just such a place, without change of dress or tune or habit, might one in his travels through this land have culled the analogy of the Good Shepherd. Easily might one have seen such a sight anywhere between Iconium and Ecbatana nineteen hundred years ago.—M. H. ELLIS, in "Express to Hindustan."

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SLOW FORWARD MOVE MADE BY STOCK MARKET

Trading Exceedingly Quiet —Scattered Selling Follows Advance

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—The financial markets began the new week with a moderately cheerful tone, but apparently reconciled to the theory that the pace of business recovery demands patience.

Share prices maintained the uptrend started on Saturday, and bonds showed a somewhat better tone. Trading was apathetic, nevertheless, and advances were moderate. Professional traders in the stock market appeared to be tiring of their ineffectual churning about of shares.

A broad list of stocks sold up a point or more. Some of the leading eastern utilities were again conspicuously strong.

The slow upward movement gained momentum in the late trading, and the market closed strong, particularly in the utility section.

Net gains of 3 to 4 in a number of specialties, including Case, Air Reduction, Byers, International Business Machines and Purity Baking, were accompanied by advances of 2 to 3 in American Can, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, Johns Manville and American Water Works.

Auburn Auto rose 9. U. S. Steel was up a point. Sales approximated 2,200,000 shares.

U. S. Steel's Report

The most conspicuous item of news appearing over the week-end was the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, signed by J. P. Morgan as chairman and James A. Farrell as president. The fact that they ended their report with a conservative note of confidence in the future was regarded in Wall Street as significant, for they made no reference to the outlook in their report of a year ago.

Despite the $3,000,000,000 turnover of funds today, resulting from the income tax payments and the Treasury's new bond financing, call money was in abundant supply, reflecting the Government overdraft by which it customarily pays out funds much faster than they come in for a few days after its quarterly settlement dates.

It was recalled that this operation a year ago released a flood of money in the short-term market, bringing the cheapest call money since the bull market had started to cause a credit problem. This added fuel to the fires of bullish enthusiasm at that time, and helped to carry the false rally in share prices of a year ago to excessive heights.

Now, however, the market knows that cheap money alone cannot make prosperity. Call money today renewed at 1½ per cent, and was freely offered outside at 1. The lowest rate in March of last year was 2 per cent.

Bonds Creep Upward

Creeping gains predominated in the bond market today, but the trading continued quiet.

The influence of easy money on bonds has been more apparent recently in the generally higher prices. The upward movement appeared first among bonds of recognized high credit rating but during the last week strength has appeared in many second grade issues.

The latter movement was apparent in today's dealings. Foreign issues played an important part with bonds such as Austrian 7s, Brazilian 6½s of 1926-27, Chilean 6s of 1960, and Italian 7s selling at fractionally higher levels. Polish 7s weakened on a few sales. United States Government issues were quiet and steady.

Higher levels ruled also among the more important industrial obligations. American Smelting 5s, Goodrich 6½s, International Match 5s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s gained fractionally.

Railroad issues were active but the trend among them and public utilities was uncertain. New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s were firm and Chicago & Northwestern 3¾s gained. Baltimore & Ohio 5s of 1995 and Great Northern series E 4½s were easy to lower.

Some issues with stock conversion or purchase privileges were active but price changes in this group were mixed. Warner Brothers Pictures lost some of their recent gain.

Loew's 5s and General Theaters Equipment 6s moved ahead.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.16	Last Mar.14
14¼	9	..	Abitibi	800	11⅜	11⅛	11¾	11¼
52	39	6	Abitibi pf	100	44½	44½	44½	44¾
23½	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	600	21¾	21½	21¾	21½
23½	21½	1.40	Addressograph	100	23	23	23	..
9¾	5⅛	..	Adv Ru N	1000	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	8¾
⅞	⅝	..	Ahumada	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
109⅝	92½	3¶	Air Reduc	1200	103	99	102⅞	99¼
10⅝	7	.60	Airway El	600	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
9⅞	7	..	Alaska Jun	1400	8¾	8½	8½	8½
12¾	7¾	..	Alleghany	1700	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¾
182¾	147¼	6§	Allied Chem	1900	153¾	151¼	153¾	152½
42¾	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	1100	36½	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞
38	32	2.40	Am Brake	1400	35½	35	35	35¼
12⅝	8⅛	..	Am Br Bov	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
129⅞	106¼	4¶	Am Can	8500	125⅞	123⅞	125⅞	124
38⅞	27	3	Am Car & F	200	36	36	36	34¾
85⅛	74⅞	7	Am Car pf	100	85½	85½	85½	85⅛
43¾	29⅞	3	Am Chain	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
47⅛	38⅛	2¶	Am Chicle	400	47	46⅞	46¾	46⅞
14½	9	1.60§	Am Com Alc	100	12	12	12	..
33⅛	19	..	Am European	400	32¾	32	32¾	30⅝
51¾	26¾	..	Am & FPw	11000	47⅝	45¼	47⅛	45⅛
99⅞	85¼	7	Am & FP 7	700	98½	98¼	98¼	..
79½	67½	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	..
4¾	1⅝	..	Am Hide	400	4¾	4½	4¾	..
20⅛	10½	..	Am Hide pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
31⅝	23¾	3¶	Am Ice	100	29	29	29	29⅛
26	18½	2§	Am Int Corp	800	20½	20⅛	20⅜	20¼
30¾	20⅜	2	Am Loco	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅛
23¾	16⅝	3	Am Metals	100	21	21	21	..
39⅞	20	7	Am Nat G pf	20	22½	22½	22½	22½
64⅞	45	1§	Am Pw&Lt	5500	58¾	56	58⅛	56
100¼	94⅞	6	Am P&L 6	400	100	99¾	100	10
84¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	84
21¼	15½	1	Am Radiator	2000	20	19⅞	20	19¾
12⅝	7	..	Am Repub	....	11	11	11	11
37⅞	26½	2	Am Roll Mill	2500	30⅞	30	30⅞	30¼
66	57	5	Am Saf Raz	400	60½	60⅜	60⅜	..
102¾	93½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	400	102	101½	101½	103
58½	40½	4	Am Smelt	1000	51½	51	51½	51¼
138	129	7	Am Smelt pf	100	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	137
48¼	37	2¶	Am Stores	100	47	47	47	..
57½	42¾	5	Am Sugar	100	53½	53½	53½	53⅝
108½	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	108½	108½	108½	..
201⅜	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	8500	195	193½	195	194⅛
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	3000	73¼	71⅛	73¼	70⅞
105⅝	101¼	6	Am Wat W	200	106	106	106	..
79	54¼	..	AmW W ct	400	73	71	73	..
11⅞	6⅛	..	Am Waal	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
36⅞	71	..	Am Wool pf	100	34	34	34	33
26¼	22	1	Anac Wire	100	26	26	26	..
43¼	29¾	2½	Anaconda	5000	39	37⅞	39	38⅞
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	100	16	16	16	..
4½	2⅞	..	Arm Ill A	100	3	3	3	3
2⅞	1⅞	..	Arm Ill B	100	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
28⅞	19⅞	4	Asso Appari	400	23¼	23	23¼	22¾
28½	22	2½	Asso Dry G	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27
31	26½	2	Asso Oil	100	31	31	31	31
203¾	178⅛	10	Atchison	200	190⅜	190	190	190
53½	48⅞	5	Atl G&Wl pf	200	48¾	48¾	48¾	..
23⅝	18	1	Atl Refin	700	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
217½	102½	4§	Auburn Auto	12500	198¾	188	198	188¼
23	21	3	Austin N	30	22	22	22	..
2¾	1	..	Auto Sales	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
6⅛	3	..	Aviation	1800	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
			—B—					
27½	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	2700	26⅝	26	26⅝	26
104	88½	7	Baldwin pf	10	103½	103½	103½	103⅛
87⅞	68⅛	7	Balt & O	400	75⅛	74	75⅛	73¾
80½	72¼	4	Balt & Opf	100	80	80	80	79⅝
66¾	56½	2½	Bangor A	200	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
14½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	2000	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	12
79⅞	65	4	Beatrice	400	76	75	76	75
110¼	106	7	Beatrice pf	100	111	111	111	110
80¾	78	5.52	Belg NR ppf	200	79	79	79	..
25½	16⅞	1	Pendix	4500	23⅜	22½	23¼	22
44⅞	32¼	2	Best & Co	100	42½	42	42	41¾
70⅜	45⅝	6	Beth Steel	3500	63	61⅛	63	61
35	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	400	31½	31	31⅛	..
75⅝	67½	3¶	Borden	2000	74	72½	74	72¾
30¾	20⅜	1	*Borg Warner	100	28⅞	28	28⅞	28
22⅜	16½	11½	Briggs	500	20⅝	20	20	20
5¼	2	..	Brockway	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
69⅜	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	400	65⅛	64¼	65⅛	64⅞
126	103	5	Bkyn Un G	100	127½	125	126⅛	124¾
15	10⅛	..	Bruns Balke	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
34⅝	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	..
13	9	1	Budd Wheel	1600	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
23	11¾	..	Bullard	900	18	17	18	17½
32¼	21½	1¶	Burroughs	700	29⅜	28¼	29⅜	28⅛
104	100⅛	7	Bush T deb	20	102⅛	102	102	..
1¾	1	..	Butte & Sup	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
20⅝	12¾	..	Butterick	200	18⅜	18	18¼	18½
69¾	37⅜	..	Byers	3700	58½	55⅞	57⅝	55
106⅞	99⅞	7	Byers pf	10	100	100	100	..
			—C—					
53	42¾	4	Calif Pack	100	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	..
11⅝	8	..	Calu & Hecla	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	900	37	35½	37	35⅛
45⅝	38½	2½	Can Pac	3300	42¾	41⅞	42¾	42¼
23½	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	23½	23½	23½	23½
16	9½	..	Capital Adm	700	14½	13⅞	14½	14
131½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	27700	116	113¼	115⅞	112
52½	26⅞	3¶	Caterpillar	6300	46	44	46	44¼
24⅞	19½	1½	Cen Aguirre	500	21	21	21	21⅛
6¼	2½	..	Century Rib	300	4¼	4	4¼	..
30⅛	22½	2	Cerro de P	200	27¼	26¼	27¼	25
4⅞	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	4	4	4	..
23¼	12	1.80	Checker Cab	800	13⅝	13½	13½	13¼
54⅛	40	3	Ches Corp	500	45½	45	45	45⅛
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	4100	42	41	41	41½
2¾	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
26⅜	19¼	1	Chi Gt W pf	100	23	23	23	23¼
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	200	7	6¾	7	6½
15⅝	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	600	11	10¾	10¾	11
45½	33	4	Chi & NW	500	38	38	38	..
15⅛	9½	..	Chi Pneu	1600	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
65½	47¼	5	Chi RI	200	60	59¾	60	..
25¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	14900	24½	23¼	24¼	24
37⅜	35¾	3.60§	City Ice	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36
86	77¼	6½	City Ice pf	50	85	85	85	85
4⅜	2¾	..	City Stores	800	3½	3½	3½	3½
52½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	400	52½	52¼	52½	..
49⅞	47	2½	Col Palm	100	49½	49½	49½	49½
17⅜	9	..	Collins & A	200	14¼	13¾	14¼	13¾
32¼	21⅞	1	Colo F&I	700	25	24	25	24
45	33¼	2	Colum Gas	4900	43¼	41⅛	43	41⅝
108½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	200	108¼	107¾	108¼	107½
111⅝	73½	6¶	Col Carbon	2200	100¼	97	99½	98
16⅝	7¾	¾	Col Graph	46900	15⅝	15¼	15½	15¾
23¼	18⅛	2	Com Cred	200	22½	22⅛	22½	22¼
85¾	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	84	84	84	..
35⅞	34	3	Com Cred A	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	500	86¾	86½	86¾	..
33	25	2	Com Inv Tr	300	33	32¼	33	..
108¾	108⅞	7	Com Inv 7%	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
21½	15⅛	1	Com Sol	2900	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19¼
12	8	.60	Commwlth So	12900	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
100⅞	91½	6	Commwlth So pf	1900	100⅜	99⅞	100	99⅞
11⅝	6⅞	..	Congoleum	700	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
15	9¼	..	Con Film	200	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	400	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18¼
108⅛	82⅛	4	Con Gas	32700	108⅛	106¼	108	105½
104¾	101½	5	Con Gas pf	100	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	103⅞
42½	34¼	6	Con Ry C pf	400	37	37	37	37½
1½	¼	..	Con Textile	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
8½	5	..	Container A	2400	5	5	5	5
3	2	..	Container B	600	2	2	2	2
39	17⅞	..	Cont Bak	800	26½	25½	26⅜	25⅝
3⅞	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	600	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
77½	67¼	8	*Cont Bak pf	200	74½	73½	74	75½
59⅞	47	2½	Cont Can	1200	58½	57¼	58½	57
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	100	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48½
4½	2⅞	..	Cont Motors	700	4¼	4	4⅛	4
12	9⅛	..	Cont Oil	2400	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
12	8½	..	Cont Shares	500	9¾	9½	9⅝	9½
86⅝	76½	3¶	Corn Prod	200	84⅞	83⅛	84½	82⅞
152	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	30	152	151	151	..
18	8¼	..	Coty	900	15½	15	15½	15
34½	27	2¶	Cream of Wh	200	33¼	33	33¼	33⅝
38¼	31	2.40	Crown Cork	100	36½	36½	36½	..
6⅞	4	1	Crown Zell	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
106	102¾	7	*Crucible pf	20	102¾	102¾	102¾	105
44	35	6	Cuba Ry pf	20	41	41	41	..
5¼	3	..	Cub Am S	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
1½	½	..	Cub Dom S	700	¾	⅝	¾	..
47¾	41	4	Cudahy	400	47¾	47¼	47¾	47
100	89⅞	6	Curtis Pub	100	92	92	92	91½
5⅞	2⅝	..	Curtis Wr	3500	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	300	7	6⅝	7	6⅞
108	100	7	Cushman 7%	110	108	108	108	..
41	28	..	Cutler	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
			—D—					
23	13½	..	Davison	400	18½	18½	18½	..
22	20½	1.40	Deere pf	400	21¾	21½	21¾	..
137¼	141	9	Del & Hud	300	146½	146½	146½	..
102	80	6¶	Del Lac&W	400	83⅛	83	83⅛	..
27	14⅞	..	Diamond M	6300	22¾	21⅛	22¾	21¼
26	24⅞	..	Diamond M pf	100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	..
102⅞	83¼	4¶	Dupont	1900	100	98	100	99
122½	118¾	6	Dupont deb	200	122½	122½	122½	..
			—E—					
185¾	143¾	5¶	East Kodak	1400	171	168½	170¾	166½
21⅛	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	700	20¾	20¼	20¾	20½
74⅜	50⅜	6	Elec Auto Lt	10700	72⅜	70¾	72	71¼
60¾	38¼	1	Elec P&L	5400	58⅝	56¾	58½	56⅞
97½	96	6	El P&L 6pf	400	97½	95½	97½	..
65⅝	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	400	64½	64	64	63¼
2¼	1	..	Emer-Br A	100	2	2	2	..
41	30	5	End John	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	..
49	38	2.40	Eng P S	200	47⅝	47½	47⅝	47½
97¾	93	6	Eng PS 6pf	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
35⅝	30½	2½	Equit Bldg	700	31¼	30½	31¼	30⅞
39¾	28	..	Erie	200	31	31	31	31
45½	39	4	Erie 1 pf	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42⅞
12½	9	..	Eureka Vac	200	11½	11	11½	..
8⅝	4⅛	..	Evans Auto L	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7
			—F—					
109⅞	102¼	7	Fairb M pf	20	102	102	102	102¼
22¾	15½	..	Fed Dept St	200	22	21½	22	..
91½	87	6	Fed L&T pf	20	89	89	89	89¾
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	26⅞	26½	26⅞	26¾
56¼	46¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	53⅜	53	53⅜	53½
19¾	17	1	Firestone	400	18⅝	18¼	18¼	..
55	41	2½	*First Nat St	200	53⅝	52¾	53⅝	52¾
⅞	½	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3
35½	26½	3	Florsheim S	100	27½	27½	27½	28
64½	41⅝	2	Foster & Wh	3300	60½	58¾	60½	58¼
32½	22¼	..	Fourth Nat Inc	400	29⅝	28	28¾	28⅞
38⅞	25⅞	4	Fox A	15400	33½	32¼	33	32¼
42	28½	4	Freeport Tx	1600	37¾	37	37¾	37
			—G—					
6⅝	3½	..	Gabriel A	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
60	50½	5	Gamewell	50	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
7¼	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	....	6½	6½	6½	6¼
73⅛	57⅝	4	Gen Am Tk	800	69⅝	68½	69⅝	68½
45⅛	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	200	37	36¾	37	36½
9¼	6¼	2	Gen Bronze	100	7½	7½	7½	..
13	7	..	Gen Cable	100	10	10	10	9½
6	40¼	7	Gen Cable pf	10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	..
54¾	41⅞	1.60	Gen Elec	9600	52¼	50⅞	52⅛	50⅞
55	57⅞	3	Gen Foods	1900	53⅝	53	53½	53
73	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	73	72	73	72
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	1700	8	7⅝	7⅞	7½
92	75	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	92	92	92	92
48⅝	44	3	Gen Mills	100	46½	46½	46½	46⅞
94	96	6	Gen Mills pf	200	99	99	99	98⅝
45⅜	35¼	3¶	Gen Motors	18900	44⅝	43⅞	44¼	44
110½	95	..	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	..
23	14⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	400	21	20¼	21	20½
30⅞	19	2½	Gen Pr Ink	50	30⅜	29⅜	30⅜	29¼
28	21⅞	4	Gen O Ad A	700	25	25	25	..
10¼	7⅛	..	Gen O Ad	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
15½	6¼	..	Gen Theatre	2600	12⅝	11½	11⅞	12
84⅛	68	5	Gen Ry Sig	300	78	77	78	..
9½	5¼	..	Gen Realty	900	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼
57⅝	40	4¶	Gen Refrac	1000	51¼	47⅞	50	49
34⅞	21⅛	..	Gillette	9700	33½	32⅝	33	32⅜
72⅞	62¾	5	Gillette pf	300	72¼	71½	72	..
48	38	7	Gimbel pf	....	41⅜	41	41	..
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	2100	9	8⅝	9¾	8½
39⅝	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	6500	39⅛	38¼	39⅛	38½
20⅞	15¼	..	Goodrich	500	19	18¾	18¾	..
52¾	38⅝	5	Goodyear	800	48	47½	47¾	47⅝
5¼	3⅞	..	Graham-P	500	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
22¾	15½	2	Granby	200	20¼	20	20	20⅜
24⅛	19½	1¶	Grand Silver	600	23¾	22⅝	23¾	22⅝
17⅞	10⅞	..	Grand Union	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
34⅞	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	400	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	34¼
69⅞	58½	5	Grt Nor pf	1100	63¼	61⅝	62⅛	..
22	19½	2¶	Grt Nor Ore	200	21	21	21	21
11⅞	7¾	..	Grt W Sug	100	9	9	9	..
6¾	2¾	..	Grisby Gru	400	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
			—H—					
29¼	17¼	1½	Hack Wt	300	30	29½	30	..
9⅝	6⅛	..	Hahn Dpt St	500	8	7⅞	8	7¾
58¼	50	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	200	59	58⅛	59	..
94	89½	7	Hanna 1pf	20	94	93⅞	94	..
7⅝	3¾	..	Hartman B	300	5½	5⅞	5⅝	..
8	3½	..	Hayes ody	700	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	6½
16⅞	14½	1.20	Hercules Mot	100	16	16	16	..
97⅞	87	5	Hershey Ch	300	97	96¼	96¾	96
101	93	4¶	Hershey pf	200	100	100	100	99½
15⅞	5⅜	..	Hollander	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14¼
37	26	2½¶	Holland F	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	..
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille B	1200	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	8½
68½	35¼	10¶	Houston Oil	2900	55⅝	53¼	55	53½
14½	8¼	..	Houston Oil	500	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	11½
63⅛	59	4	Household F pf	....	64	63¼	63¼	62⅞
29½	21	4¶	Howe Sound	400	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	26⅝
44½	37	3½	Hud Man	400	42½	42	42	..
78½	72	5	Hud Man pf	100	77	77	77	..
26	18⅝	3	Hudson Mot	700	22¼	21¾	22¼	21¾
13⅛	7¾	..	Hupp Motors	1000	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½
			—I—					
89	69⅝	7	Ill Central	300	75	74	75	75
4¾	2⅝	..	Indian Mot	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
4⅝	3⅝	..	Indian Refin	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
86	45	4	Ind Rayon	2400	80	75	79¼	74
11⅝	7⅝	4	Inspiration	100	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	..
182	158	4	Ingersoll R	100	168½	168½	168½	168¾
9¼	5⅞	.40	Insuran Sh	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅛
9⅝	6¾	.60	Insuran Sh ctfs	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
34	24½	..	Interboro RT	200	30⅝	29¼	29⅞	..
32½	26¾	..	Int RT cd	500	29¾	29⅜	29¾	..
179¾	145½	6§	Int Business	200	170	168	170	..
12⅝	9⅞	.50¶	Int Carriers	200	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
62½	49⅝	4	Int Cement	4100	54¾	52	53½	54¾
4	1¾	..	Int Combus	8200	3¾	2⅞	3½	2¾
39¾	24	..	Int Comb pf	400	35	30	34½	..
60½	48	2½	Int Harv	1100	56⅞	56	56⅞	56⅜
31	21⅝	2b	Int Hyd El	200	28¾	28	28¾	28⅛
69¾	55	4	Int Mach pf	2100	72⅝	68¾	72	69
16⅞	15⅛	2	Int M Mar	2600	16	16	16	16
20⅛	13⅞	.60	Int Nickel	3900	18⅝	18⅛	18½	18⅜
40	26⅛	..	Int P&P pf	100	36	36	36	36
42	37¼	3	*Int Salt	200	38¼	38	38	38¼
38¾	18¾	2	Int Tel & T	18900	37½	35½	37⅜	35¾
18½	16	2	Intertype	400	17½	17½	17½	..
			—J—					
57½	39¼	4	Jewel Tea	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	52½
77⅞	52½	3	Johns Man	4700	75	72½	75	72¼
123¼	119½	7	Jones & L pf	10	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	..
1¼	½	..	Jordan Mot	1100	1	⅞	⅞	1
			—K—					
24⅛	16⅛	2.50	Kayser	2800	23¼	22½	23¼	22⅞
2½	1⅜	..	Kelly Spring	1900	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
39½	35	..	Kelly Spr 6%	10	39½	39½	39½	..
17½	9½	..	Kelly Spr 8%	40	16⅝	16	16⅝	..
29¾	21⅝	2	Kelsey Wh	100	26½	26½	26½	..
14½	8¾	..	Kelvinator	2300	14½	13⅞	14½	13⅞
21½	22½	2	Kennecott	2900	28⅝	27¾	28⅝	28
70	50½	8	Kinney pf	90	52	49⅞	49⅞	50½
2⅜	⅞	..	Kolsted Rad	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
26¾	20⅞	1.00	Kreuger Toll	7200	27¼	26⅝	27¼	26¾
33	18	1	Kroger	5200	33⅞	32⅝	33⅝	32
			—L—					
8⅝	5½	..	Leh V Coal	600	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
21	18¾	3	Leh V Coal pf	200	18¾	18½	18½	..
61	52⅞	2.50	Leh Val RR	1400	53	52⅝		
69⅞	54	3	Lehman	400	66¼	65	66¼	65½
15¼	11¼	..	Libbey Ow	500	14⅞	14¾		14¾
34¾	23½	2	Lima Loco	200	30½	30	30⅜	30¾
55⅛	41⅜	4	Liquid Car	400	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	51½
63⅛	45¼	3	Loews Inc	1000	58⅜	56½	57⅞	56⅜
98½	86	6½	Loews pf ww	100	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..
5	2¾	..	Loft Inc	500	5⅜	4¾	5¼	4⅞
54¾	43¾	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	200	54½	53	54⅝	52
111	90⅛	7	Louis & N	100	101	101	101	100
18½	11	..	Ludlum Stel	400	17⅝	17½	17½	17½
			—M—					
51¾	34	2	McCrory Str	1000	50½	50½	50½	50⅝
51⅝	35	2	McCrory B	70	51	49	51	..
29	28	2	McGraw Hill	400	29	28½	29	29
24⅛	20¾	1	McIntyre	100	21	21	21	21
87⅞	71½	4¶	McKeesport	1300	87⅜	85¼	87	84⅞
10½	7	..	McLellan	1100	9	8⅞	9	9
43⅞	35¾	3	Mack Trucks	200	40	39⅛	39⅜	39¼
106¼	83	2¶	Macy	900	100½	97½	99¼	97¼
27⅜	20¼	2	Magma Cop	300	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	..
4	½	..	Manati Sug	20	3	3	3	..
39	32⅜	.50	Man Elv mg	200	35	35	35	..
12	7¼	1	Man Shirt	1200	11⅛	10¾	10¾	10¾
24¼	19⅝	1.20	Marine Mid	1100	22⅝	22½	22½	22⅛
32⅝	23⅛	2½	Marshall F	600	30¾	29⅝	30⅝	29⅝
31½	23⅛	2	Math Alkali	800	26⅜	26	26⅜	26¼
39	28⅜	2½	May Dept S	200	37¼	37	37	..
19¾	10⅝	..	Mex Seabd	1800	17⅝	17	17⅛	17
10⅝	7⅛	..	Miami Cop	200	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅛
16¾	12¼	2	Mid Cont	1400	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛
31½	21	3	Midland St	400	28	27⅞	28	28
94	84	8	Midland pf	100	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84½
26¾	19⅝	3	Mo K&T	1000	20¼	19¼	19⅞	20
85	70	7	Mo K&T pf	200	78⅛	78	78	..
42¾	30½	..	Mo Pac	100	34	34	34	32½
107	86½	5	Mo Pac pf	100	95	95	95	95
21⅝	10⅞	..	Mohawk	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
25¼	20	1¼	Monsanto Ch	600	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	24½
29¼	15¾	..	Mont Ward	6700	26⅞	25¼	26½	26
¾	½	..	Mother Lode	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
19⅞	14⅞	1½	Motor Wheel	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
47	30	2	Motor Prod	100	43	43	43	..
35¾	8⅝	..	Mullins Body	800	29	28	28⅞	25
72½	36	7	Mullins pf	50	60	60	60	..
18¾	11½	..	Murray Body	1800	17½	17⅛	17½	17⅛
			—N—					
38⅞	27⅞	4	Nash Mot	5800	38	37⅜	37⅞	37
10¾	7⅛	.80	Nat Acme	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas H	600	8⅞	8½	8⅞	..
83¾	76	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	1900	82¼	80¾	81⅞	80¼
39¾	29	3¶	Nat Cash R	2600	33½	32½	33⅝	33½
48	38¾	2.60	Nat Dairy	3700	48¼	46⅝	48¼	46⅞
36⅝	19¾	2	Nat Distil	1400	35¼	34	34⅝	35
141	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	60	141	140	141	..
44¼	31⅝	1	Nat Pw & Lt	6100	41¾	40¼	41¼	40
1⅛	½	..	Nat Radiat	200	½	½	½	½
58	43	2	Nat Steel	400	50½	50¼	50¼	..
64½	41¾	5	Nat Surety	300	63	63	63	63
23½	15½	1	Nat Tea	100	21½	21½	21½	..
25¼	14	..	Neisner Bros	100	15	15	15	16⅛
14¾	10¼	1	Nev Cons	300	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	12⅝
24	14¼	..	Newton Steel	200	19	18¾	19	..
132¼	110⅜	6	NY Central	1300	114½	113	113⅞	114
94	85¼	6	NY C&StL pf	200	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
227	165	5	NY&Harlem	10	185	185	185	..
12⅛	8½	1.20	NY Invest	500	9⅜	9	9	9
94⅞	75	6	NY NH&H	1300	90	89½	89½	89¼
107⅜	100	6	*NY Stm 6%	50	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
217	200	10	¶Norf & West	300	200¼	199	200¼	..
90¼	62	10a	No Am	2600	86⅝	83¼	86⅝	83½
10	4⅝	..	No Am Aviat	2100	9	8¼	9	8¼
60⅞	47¼	5	No Pac	1200	53½	53	53½	..
			—O—					
19½	14	1	Ohio Oil	400	16	15⅝	15⅞	15⅛
5⅝	3⅝	..	Oliver Farm	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6	3⅝	..	Omnibus	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
72	60¼	8	Orpheum pf	80	75	66¼	75	..
58½	52¼	2½	Otis Elev	200	54½	54	54½	54
16⅝	10	..	Otis Steel	100	14	14	14	..
69½	60	7	Otis Stl ppf	20	63½	63½	63½	64
55	45	4	Outlet Co	10	55	55	55	..
39¾	33¼	3	Owens Ill	400	37	36¾	37	..
			—P—					
54⅞	45¼	2	Pac Gas	1900	53½	52¾	53½	53
67¼	50¼	3	Pac Lighting	500	65⅞	64½	65⅞	64
131	116½	7	Pac Tel&T	10	131	130	131	127½
11⅞	8¾	.60	Packard M	17000	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
36½	32	..	Pan-Am B	800	35¼	34⅞	35¼	..
4¼	2⅜	..	Panhandle	100	3	3	3	..
50¼	36⅝	4	Paramount	5100	44¼	43⅝	43¾	43¾
2¼	1⅜	..	Park Utah	100	2	2	2	2
4⅞	3	..	Parmalee Tr	200	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	..
2⅞	1½	..	Pathe Exch	700	2⅛	2	2	2¼
5	3	..	Pathe Ex A	100	4	4	4	4
15½	10⅝	..	Patino M	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
4⅝	3½	..	Peerless Mot	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
46½	37¼	1	Penick & F	1800	44¼	43	44	43
5½	3½	..	Penn Dix C	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
39⅝	28⅛	2.40	J C Penney	400	36⅝	36	36⅝	36⅝
97½	90	6	J C Penney pf	100	98	98	98	..
64	55⅞	4	Penn RR	1200	59⅝	59¼	59½	59⅝
10⅞	6¾	1	Petroleum	1500	8½	8½	8½	8½
12	7¼	..	Phila Read	1500	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼
16⅝	10⅞	..	Phillips Pet	2700	12¼	11¾	12¼	11⅝
1½	⅝	..	Pierce Oil	200	1	⅞	⅞	..
37	26	2¶	Pillsbury	400	35⅞	33⅝	35¼	..
39¾	31⅞	3.44	PirelliCo	100	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	..
80	67⅛	..	Pitts Coal pf	200	74	74	74	74
15	13	..	Uitts United	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
4¾	3⅛	..	Pitts Ter	200	5	4¼	5	..
81	60	6	Pitts WV	300	61	61	61	..
99⅞	93½	7	Pitts Un pf	12	95¼	95¼	96¼	..
39½	25	..	Post Tel pf	100	31	31	31	..
20⅜	12¾	2¶	Prairie O&G	100	15½	15½	15½	15
26½	17⅞	3¶	Prairie P L	6200	22½	21½	22½	21¼
71¼	63	2.40	Proctor & G	200	70	70	70	69½
112	107	..	Proctor & G pf	10	109½	109½	109½	..
93¼	72	3.40	Pub Serv	12700	93⅝	90¾	93⅝	90½
98⅝	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	400	98¾	98⅝	98¾	98¼
116⅝	109¾	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	116⅝
111¼	109¼	6	Pub Serv EG pf	100	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	111
58½	49¾	4	Pullman	1900	54	53⅝	53½	54
2	¾	..	Punta Sug	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
1½	⅝	..	Punta Sug ct	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
11⅞	8¾	..	Pure Oil	1300	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
53⅞	30	4	Purity Bak	2600	54	51	53¾	51
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio	120700	26⅛	25⅜	25¾	25¾
53½	48	3.50	Radio pf A	100	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	..
56¼	34½	5	Radi pf B	1300	55	51¾	55	51¼
23⅝	15¾	..	Radio-Keith	25400	22¼	21¾	22	21⅞
61	52	4	RR Secur	10	55	55	55	..
28⅜	18⅜	2.06	Raybestos	1400	28½	27½	28¼	27
97½	96¼	4	Reading	1300	80	76¼	76¼	80¼
1⅞	⅞	..	Reis & Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
19¾	14⅛	..	Rem Rand	1200	15⅛	14⅞	15	14¾
88	80⅛	7*	Rem Rd 1pf	100	79⅞	78¼	79⅝	80⅞
147	137	8	Renns & Sar	10	148¼	145	145	..
10⅛	7¾	.40	Reo Motors	200	8¼	8	8	8
25⅝	12	..	Repub Stl	1600	21⅞	21	21⅞	21½
54	29½	..	Repub Stl pf	200	44¼	44	44	44¼
83½	75	7	Revere pf	20	75	75	75	75
22⅜	11½	2	Rey Metal	2000	20¼	19¾	20¼	20
6⅜	2¾	..	Richfield Oil	2100	4½	4¼	4½	4⅝
10¼	5⅝	..	Rio Grande O	700	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
26	16⅛	2.20	*Rossia Ins	400	24½	24¼	24½	25⅝
42⅝	37¼	1.87	Royal Dutch	1300	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	37¾
			—S—					
63	36⅝	5	Safeway S	400	58½	56½	58¼	56½
104	98	7	Safew S 7%	20	101½	101½	101½	..
62¾	38¼	8	StL & SF	400	37½	37½	37½	..
76	61	6	StL & SF pf	200	58¼	58	58¼	..
60	39	5	StL SW pf	300	40	39	39	..
20¼	13	2	Savage A	100	18	18	18	..
1⅝	½	..	Seabd AL	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
2⅛	1	..	Seabd AL pf	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
11	6½	.60	Seagrave	200	7½	6½	7	..
63¼	44⅞	2½§	Sears Roe	2900	60⅝	58⅝	60	57⅞
6½	3⅛	..	Sec Nat Inv	300	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞
9½	4⅛	..	Servel	21000	10⅛	9¼	9⅞	9¼
19	12	..	Sharp Dohme	200	17⅛	17	17¼	16⅞
59⅝	53¼	3.50	Sharp D pf	100	59	59	59	..
29½	22⅛	1¶	Shattuck	300	28⅛	26⅛	27⅜	26½
10¼	7⅜	..	Shell Union	2200	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8
78	55	5.50	Shell Un pf	100	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57
9¾	4½	..	Shubert	400	8⅛	7	8	7⅛
23¾	14⅝	..	Simmons	2400	19⅝	19	19⅛	19
15⅞	10⅛	1	Sinclair	1400	13½	13⅛	13½	13¼
12⅞	8½	..	Skelly Oil	400	9	9	9	8⅞
12	42½	6	Skelly Oil pf	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
4¾	2⅝	..	Snider	600	3	3	3	..
15⅝	8	..	Snider pf	200	10½	10	10½	..
94½	89	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	500	92	91	92	91
54½	45⅜	2	So Calif Ed	500	52⅝	52	52⅝	52
2⅞	2¾	..	So Cal Ed rt	1600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
109½	92¾	6	So Pacific	200	100½	99⅞	99⅞	100
17½	9⅞	..	So PR Sug	300	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11
112	96½	8	So PR Sug pf	20	102	102	102	..
65⅞	47¾	8	So Railway	400	53¼	52	52⅝	52
12⅝	8⅞	1	Sparks With	7700	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	12⅛
11⅛	10	.80	Spen Kellogg	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
17¾	10½	..	Spicer Co	100	15	15	15	..
11⅞	5¼	..	Spiegel May	100	10	10	10	..
109⅞	101¼	..	Sta Gas 7% pf	100	108	108	108	..
20½	16¼	1.20	Sta Brands	2700	19½	19¼	19⅜	19¼
88⅝	58	3.50	Sta Gas	5700	86⅝	84⅝	86⅝	83⅝
63¾	57	4	Sta Gas pf	100	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	..
4¼	2	..	Sta Inv	200	4	3⅞	4	4
51¼	45	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	1200	46½	46¼	46½	45⅞
10	14⅜	2	Sta Oil Kan	200	16	15¾	15¾	..
52½	44⅝	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	9000	46⅞	46¼	46½	46
26	21⅞	1.60	Sta Oil NY	2800	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞
34¼	21½	2¶	Starret Co	300	31	30⅝	31	30⅛
5⅞	3	..	Sterling	400	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	..
39⅞	33	3	Ster cv pf	100	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	..
21⅞	14½	..	St-Warner	300	20⅝	20	20⅝	20½
49⅞	37⅝	3	Stone & Webster	2300	48½	47⅛	48⅛	47⅞
25⅝	20¼	1.20	Studebaker	1300	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝
104½	100⅞	6	Sun Oil pf	50	103¼	103	103	..
1⅝	¾	..	Super Oil	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
40⅝	33½	2½	Superheater	100	35	34¼	34¼	..
18⅞	6⅞	..	Super Steel	100	15	15	15	14
6½	4¼	..	Symington A	300	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	..
			—T—					
36¼	30	3	Tex Corp	4500	30¾	30⅜	30½	30⅞
55¾	45¾	4	Tex Gulf S	1400	53	52	53	52⅛
6⅛	4⅛	..	Tex & P Coal	200	5	4¾	5	5
17⅝	11⅛	..	Tex & P LT	800	14⅞	14¼	14¾	14⅝
22	13¼	1.60	Thatcher	100	20	20	20	20⅛
9	5	..	Thermoid	1400	7⅝	7	7⅝	7⅝
10	6⅛	..	Third Ave	200	8	8	8	..
35	25	3	Thompson	300	32½	32	32	..
8⅜	4	..	Thom Star	100	7½	7½	7½	..
17½	10½	.80	Tidewater	100	18	18	18	..
83	69¼	5	Tidewater pr	200	80	78	78	80
9	6½	.60	Tidewater As	1400	7⅛	7	7⅛	7¼
68	55	6	Tidewat A pf	500	63	63	63	..
13	9⅝	.80	Timken-Det	100	10½	10½	10½	..
59	43	3	Timken	200	55	55	55	..
18	11⅞	1	Transamer	2600	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	15¼
11¾	6½	..	Tri-Cont	1600	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
94	92⅞	6	*Tri-Cont pf	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
45⅝	29⅞	2.50	Trico	400	41½	41	41½	41
24	21	1.20§	Truscon S	400	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
			—U—					
75¾	51½	5	Underwood	400	68¼	67½	68¼	66¾
72	55½	2.60	Un Carbide	3000	67	65½	67	65⅛
26⅝	20¾	2§	Un Oil Cal	400	23	22	22¾	22
205¼	179¾	10	Un Pacific	400	191	190	190	191
25⅛	22½	1.60	Un Tk Car	100	22½	22½	22½	..
37¾	22½	..	Uni Air T	18200	35⅜	34⅛	35⅜	34
57½	46	3	Uni Air T pf	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
40⅞	33⅞	2	Uni Biscuit	100	38	38	38	37½
30¾	16⅝	.75	Unit Corp	89200	30¾	29⅝	30⅜	29¾
51½	44¾	3	Unit Corp pf	500	51¾	51½	51¾	51¼
12	3	..	Uni El Coal	700	9½	9	9½	9
67¾	51¼	4	Uni Fruit	700	65¾	64	65¾	64½
37⅛	27⅞	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	65700	37⅛	35¾	37	35¾
102¼	98½	5	Uni G Imp pf	400	102¼	101⅞	102¼	102
31¾	23½	2	Uni Piece Dye	1700	30½	29⅝	30½	29½
12½	7⅝	..	US & For Sec	200	11⅝	10½	11⅝	..
90	80	6	US & For S pf	500	89⅞	89	89⅞	..
43½	40¼	1.60¶	US Gypsum	200	44	44	44	44
29	17	..	US Freight	400	23¾	23	23	..
77⅞	54	6¶	US Ind Alco	200	71½	69½	71⅝	68
10¼	3⅝	..	US eLather	400	10¼	9½	10¼	9¼
12¼	7	..	US Lea A	400	12¼	12	12¼	11⅞
36	27⅞	2	US Pipe&Fd	2700	34⅛	33¼	34	33⅛
19⅞	18⅛	1.20	US P&Fd pf	200	19¾	19⅝	19¾	..
36¾	26¼	3	US Realty	1400	33	32	33	33
18⅞	11⅞	..	US Rubber	2500	18⅛	18¼	18¼	18¾
34⅝	20¾	..	US Rub 1pf	300	33¾	32½	32½	33
25⅝	18½	1	US Smbelt	700	25	24¼	25	24⅛
152⅜	137⅞	7	US Steel	22700	146¼	144¾	146¼	144½
148⅜	143⅛	7	US Steel pf	400	147⅞	147⅛	147⅞	148
38	29	8	Univ Pict pf	30	35	32	35	44
148⅜	143⅛	7	US Steel pf	400	147⅞	147½	147⅞	148
36	29	8	Univ Pict pf	30	35	32	35	..
4	2⅝	..	Univ Pipe	300	3	3	3	..
60	53½	7	Univ P pf	10	53½	53½	53½	..
31	21½	2b	Util P&Lt A	1300	29⅞	28¾	29⅞	29½
			—V—					
75¼	45⅛	3	Vanadium	13200	69½	68¼	69½	68¼
3¼	2	..	Va-C Chem	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
			—W—					
26	17	..	Wabash	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
27⅞	22½	1.50	Waldorf	200	24¼	24	24	24
15	11	1	Walworth	400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11
27½	13⅝	..	Ward Bk A	150	24⅝	24	24½	25⅝
8⅝	3½	..	Ward Bk B	100	6	6	6	6
57½	45	7	Ward Bk pf	100	54	54	54	..
20⅝	11¾	..	Warner Br A	30000	14¼	13½	13⅞	14
7⅜	4¼	..	Warner Quin	300	5	4½	5	..
46⅝	27⅛	3	Warren Br	1400	40½	39⅞	40	40½
49⅞	41¼	3	Warren cv pf	70	47½	46¼	46⅝	..
32	24	2	Warren F&P	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30
104½	99	7	W Pen El A	60	103	103	103	103
108	103	7	W Pen E 7%	210	106	105½	106	105¾
119¼	114	7	W Pen P 7%	60	119⅞	118	119⅞	117¼
11	4¾	..	Wn Dairy B	2300	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10¾
19⅝	13¼	..	Wn Md	200	16	16	16	..
150¾	130	8	Wn Union	200	136	136	136	..
31⅛	33	2	Westg A B	300	31⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
107¾	82⅜	5	Westg Elec	12500	91⅜	89¼	91⅛	90
119½	103¾	5	Westg El pf	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	110
28	20½	1	Weston In	300	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	24⅛
39¼	19⅞	2	Westvaco	1700	40	38¼	39	38⅜
2⅝	1	..	Wextark Rad	2000	1⅝	1⅜	1½	1⅝
47¼	39	4§	Whi Rock	100	46	46	46	46
7¼	6¼	..	Wilcox Oil	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
7⅜	4⅞	..	Willys-Over	2400	6½	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
52¼	44¼	7	Willys-Ov pf	100	53½	53½	53½	..
3¾	2½	..	Wilson	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
51¾	40	3.50	Wilson f	300	45	45	45	..
65	54¾	2.40	Woolworth	4900	65	63⅛	64¾	62¾
106¾	59⅜	..	Wor Pump	9300	92	85¾	91½	85
80⅜	66¾	4	Wrigley	700	79½	79	79¼	79
			—Y—					
30	25	2	Yale & T	400	26½	26½	26½	..
14½	9⅜	..	Yel Truck	2200	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
29	2⅜	3*	Young S&W	200	26	25⅞	25⅞	26½
			—Z—					

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar14	Last Mar13
400	Allied Motor	3	2⅞	3	3
600	Art Metal Wks.	8	7½	8	7¾
80	Asso T&T	69	68	69	68
100	As Tel Util	25	25	25	..
100	Binks Mfg A	8	8	8	8½
200	Butler Bros	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
600	Cent Pub Srv A	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞
50	Chi City pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
175	Com Edison	249¾	248¾	249¼	249
430	Com Wat Serv	11¼	11	11¼	11⅛
250	Cont Chgo	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
1100	Cord Corp	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
450	El House Ut	26	25½	26	26
400	Gleaner C Har	2½	2½	2½	..
260	Grt Lakes Air	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4¼
100	Kalamazoo Stov	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26¾
100	Kellogg Switch	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
100	Libby McNeil	11½	11½	11½	11¼
200	Mer & Mfr "A"	22¼	22	22	21⅞
2200	Mid Utilities	24¼	24⅛	24¼	24¼
650	Mo-Kan Pipe	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9½
150	Nat Ed Pwr A	25	25	25	25
500	N A Lt&Power	67½	67	67	67½
1700	Polymet Mfg	5⅝	5	5½	5
100	Q R S DeVry	3	3	3	..
100	Sangamo Elec	23	23	23	..
100	Seab Ut Shares	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	St Dredge cv pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
200	Swift & Co	29½	29½	29½	29⅞
250	Swift Int'l	38½	37¾	37¾	38
2900	US Radio	31¾	30⅞	31¾	31
500	Util & Ind	8½	8⅜	8½	8¾
200	Ut & Ind pf	19	19	19	..
50	Vortex Mfg	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
100	Vortex Mfg A	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27¾

Total sales 48,000.

COTTON ADVANCES

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Cotton displayed an advancing tendency today in sympathy with firm Liverpool and Alexandria markets. The technical position of the market was firmer following recent liquidation which had been absorbed by trade buying and a moderate volume of local covering was sufficient to advance prices. Offerings from the South were relatively scarce. May contracts advanced to 11.11 and October to 11.67, and prices were within 2 or 3 points of the best during the middle of the afternoon when active months were net 24 to 27 points higher.

ASSOCIATED PUBLIC UTILITIES

A banking group comprised of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Central-Illinois Company and G. V. Grace & Co., Inc., is making public offering of a new issue of $1,350,000 5½ per cent secured gold notes of the Associated Public Utilities Corporation. The notes, which are dated March 15, 1931, and mature March 1, 1932, are priced at 99 and accrued interest, to yield over 6.50 per cent.

MARKET FOR LEATHER HAS BETTER TONE

Rise in Price of Hides Is Favorable Influence—Quotations Steady

Smart advances in packer hides have resulted in a stronger undertone in leather markets. While prices on staple tannages were not moved forward, it was evident that buyers were operating with more confidence.

Oak sole leather is moderately active, with prices steady. A tannery run of steer backs is still obtainable at 38 to 36c. Shoe factory bends, though slow of sale last week, are firmly quoted at 42 to 40c. The finders were seeking clear bends in the heavier weights. Tanners listed these at 50c, and bids of 48c were set aside for future consideration. At lot of branded bends was offered at 47 to 45c.

Boston and Philadelphia sellers reported the demand for Texas oak bends as improving, with the X grade moving at 62 to 60c, A's at 58c, B's at 54c and C's at 50c. New business in the New York market continues limited, but there is an encouraging undertone.

Oak offal in the Boston market has slipped back. Small-lot buying is again prominent. Rough double shoulders, top selections, are quoted at 26 to 25c. Seconds are 24 to 23c. Clear, headless, single shoulders are somewhat more active, selling at 22 to 20c. The three eastern markets report the call for bellies as fairly good, with standard tannages, broad trim, selling at 18 to 16c. Heads are moving in small lots at 11c, untrimmed at 12c.

Union Sole in Fair Demand

Union sole leather is having a demand of moderate proportions in the Boston market, with no material changes in the quotations. The New York market continues quiet.

Union offal is reported as in fair demand by Boston dealers. Packer hide bellies are selling at 15 to 14c for weights from five-iron upward. The lighter selections are 14 to 12c. Philadelphia offers steer bellies at 14c, but under five-iron at 12c. Trimmed heads are offered at 10c. New York dealers are quoting cow bellies, five-iron and up, at 14c, the lighter weights being listed at 12c. Shoulders are firm at 20c, with bookings satisfactory. Untrimmed heads are in fair demand at 11c.

Upper leather is moving in a broad way, and lots taken show a decided increase. The demand for patent leather displays a satisfactory trend though it is not yet on a normal level with the more popular varieties. The movement of fancy grains is unusually good, and the call is likely to continue well into the warm months. All staple tannages are selling well.

Calfskin tanners in Boston report the demand as fair. Plump-weight standard tannages of black skins are obtainable in the B grade at 40c to 36c, and in the C grade at 36c to 34c. Colors are having a moderate call. The popular shades, B grade, are selling at 42c to 38c. C's are quoted at 36c. The lighter weights are slow.

Interest in Side-Upper

Side-upper leather tanners in all the leading markets report that buyers are showing keen interest in the supply on hand for immediate delivery, and in price possibilities on volume lots, in which there has been no material change. There is a strong call for stock below standard that buyers price at 12 to 10c, but such throwouts are limited in volume.

Elk sides suitable for sport shoes are in demand. Extreme measurements are preferred. The choicer selection is obtainable at 20c. Seconds are 18 to 16c and the cheaper sort is offered at 15 to 14c. A snappy spring demand seems well assured.

Split-leather tanners are considerably perplexed over the competition occasioned by substitutes suitable for linings and other light purposes. Tanners again readjusted prices downward, but little improvement is noted in the demand. Of course, heavy shoe split is immune from such influences. A fair quality is obtainable around 14c. Flexible split, used by slipper makers, keeps moving at a steady pace, with quotations unchanged.

Glazed kid tanners are booking new business on plain black and tans, with blocks of back orders still to be filled. The call for modish colored kid is well maintained by late orders for Easter footwear.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN—Operations of steel mills in the Youngstown district this week will be at 51 per cent of capacity, up 1 per cent over last week. Operations of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. will be at 40 per cent of capacity this week, unchanged from last week, and comparing with 65 per cent in the like week of 1930.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; several utilities at 1931 peaks.
Bonds: Firm; industrials higher.
Curb: Strong; oils join advance.
Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; Shanghai improves on strength in silver.
Cotton: Higher; firm foreign markets and higher bar silver.
Sugar: Lower; easier spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; cold weather Kansas and large decrease Canadian visible supply.
Corn: Firm; forecast unsettled weather and small country offering.
Cattle: Lower.
Hogs: Lower.

PLAN FOR NEW BANK RECEIVES APPROVAL

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—A plan for organization of a new trust company to be known as the Mercantile Bank & Trust Company, to take over the assets of the closed Chelsea Bank & Trust Company, was approved today by Supreme Court Justice Alfred H. Townley. The plan was submitted by Joseph A. Broderick, state banking superintendent.

Under the plan, Chelsea depositors would be paid in full, Mr. Broderick said. Howell M. Stillman of the Chase National Bank would be president of the new trust company, which would have a capital and surplus of $1,500,000.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
March	10.67	10.90	10.67	10.86	10.65
May	10.89	11.11	10.88	11.04	10.83
July	11.13	11.37	11.12	11.30	11.07
October	11.45	11.67	11.44	11.60	11.40
December	11.65	11.88	11.64	11.82	11.60
January	11.71	11.94	11.69	11.89	11.65

Spots 10.95 up 20 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.67	10.91	10.67	10.88	10.64
May	10.87	11.12	10.86	11.07	10.85
July	11.10	11.36	11.10	11.32	11.04
October	11.42	11.68	11.42	11.63	11.40
December	11.63	11.87	11.65	11.82	11.60
January	11.71	11.91	11.71	11.91	11.69

Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.93	10.93	10.93	10.93	10.75b
May	10.96	11.22	10.76	11.17	10.95
July	11.21	11.47	11.21	11.42	11.21
October	11.51	11.73	11.51	11.70	11.50
December	11.70	11.95	11.70	11.92	11.69

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	5.78	5.78	5.76	5.77	5.71
May	5.84	5.85	5.81	5.83	5.77
July	5.92	5.93	5.89	5.91	5.85
October	6.03	6.04	6.00	6.02	5.97
December	6.70	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05
January	6.16	6.16	6.12	6.14	6.09

Spots 5.93 up 6 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales 5000; (American) 3700.

FORD MOTOR OF GERMANY

BERLIN, March 16—The Ford Motor Company of Germany annual meeting approved a 10 per cent dividend. The company is reported to be doing 25 per cent of all automobile business in Germany, with sales last year of 13,766 cars. It expects to sell 17,000 this year. Opening of a new plant in Cologne in April will increase the portion of the sale price which remains in German hands from 75 to 95 per cent, only a few small parts coming from America hereafter. The Cologne plant capacity, with three shifts, will be 60,000 to 70,000 cars yearly. The Ford credit company's business increased 25 per cent over 1929 to 7,800,000 marks.

RADIO EXPORTS RISE

WASHINGTON, March 16—Foreign shipments of radio apparatus totaled $1,672,904 in January, 1931, compared with $1,523,207 a year before. This increase is shown despite a decrease in the majority of other classes of electrical equipment exported. Receiving sets alone increased over $500,000 from $562,444 in January, 1930, to $1,075,814 in January, 1931. Exports of all electrical equipment were $7,927,454 in January, a decline of $4,837,000 from a year before.

BIRD & SON, INC.

Bird & Son, Inc., has issued its balance sheet dated Dec. 31, 1930, in place of a pamphlet report, containing an income account inasmuch as the preferred stock which was publicly held, was retired on Feb. 2, 1931. The common stock is closely held. Balance sheet shows total current assets of $7,351,783 and current liabilities of $1,131,914, giving working capital of $6,219,869 compared with $7,062,803 at the close of 1929 and $8,406,491 as of Dec. 31, 1928.

BRITISH STEEL OUTPUT

LONDON, March 16—British output of steel ingots in February totaled 486,400 tons, compared with 402,200 in January. Pig iron output totaled 320,000 tons, compared with 337,200 in January. There were 81 furnaces in blast at the end of February, compared with 83 a month previous.

MARCH INTEREST $178,000,000

NEW YORK, March 16—Interest to be paid in March on domestic corporate United States Government bonds and foreign dollar bonds will total $178,411,814, Standard Statistics Co. reports. Maturities, calls and redemptions for these classes of obligations will amount to $1,257,696,500.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL & OIL

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $970,272 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with net income of $787,286 in 1929.

CLEVELAND WORSTED MILLS REPORTS LOSS

CLEVELAND, O., March 16—A net loss of $2,294,127 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was reported by the Cleveland Worsted Mills Company. This made the deficit account total $8,302,557.

The directors recommended that stockholders ratify on March 25 a change in the capital structure from 200,000 shares at $100 par value to the same number without par, exchanging the shares, and that the stated capital be changed to $2,000,000 and the remaining $12,322,000 now in capital be transferred to the paid-in surplus. Then the deficit would be applied against the surplus, leaving a net surplus of $4,019,443.

Six of the company's plants, in Providence, R. I., Camden, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., and Jamestown, N. Y., will be closed down and production centered in mills at Cleveland and Ravenna, O., it added. An attempt will be made to liquidate the inactive plants.

INT. BUSINESS MACHINES GAINS

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—International Business Machines Corporation today reported for 1930 an appreciable increase in net earnings over the peak year of 1929. Net income applicable to stock after federal taxes was reported as $7,357,816, equal to $11.53 a share on 637,954 capital shares outstanding Dec. 31, 1930. This compared with $6,705,967, or $1.051 a share for the year 1929 on a like number of shares. Net income for 1929 based on the 607,576 shares actually outstanding at the end of that year was $11.03 a share.

PEERLESS MOTOR LOSS

CLEVENAND, March 16 (AP)—Peerless Motor Car Corporation reported today a net loss of $87,304 for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930. President A. A. Bohannon said that "the marked recession felt throughout the automotive industry during 1930 reached its lowest point during that period."

TRADE BALANCE FAVORABLE

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—February exports from the United States were $226,000,000 and imports were $175,000,000, leaving a balance of trade favorable to the United States for the month of $51,000,000.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Consols for money today were 56⅞. De Beers was 5¼, Rand Mines 2⅞. Bar silver was 14½d. an ounce. Money was 2¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent; three months 2⅝ per cent.

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RALLY LIFTS WHEAT IN LATE TRADING

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP)—Buying for houses that have been conspicuous on the bear side rallied wheat late today, despite 1,836,000 bushels increase of the visible supply.

Price upturns were in the face of unofficial estimates that United States government-sponsored agencies had disposed of only 460,000 bushels of wheat abroad since Feb. 21, when an export campaign was begun. The United States wheat visible supply was 46,153,000 bushels in excess of the total a year ago.

Opening prices were: Corn, May old .64, new .64@.64⅜; July .66¼@⅝; Sept. .66⅝@¾. Wheat, May old .81½, new .82⅞; July .62⅛@⅜; Sept. .62¼@⅜. Oats, March old 29¾; May old .32, new .32⅛; July .32⅜.

Wheat closed firm, unchanged to ⅝ cents higher, corn ⅞ cent to 1⅛ cents advanced, oats unchanged to ¼ cent up, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 20 cents.

BUSY DAY FOR TREASURY

WASHINGTON, March 16—Financial transactions at the Treasury Department today exceeded $3,100,000,000, marking the largest single day's turnover in cash and securities since the World War. Major operations include retirement of $1,190,000,000 in 3½ per cent notes, issuance of $1,518,200,000 in bonds and certificates, an interest payment on public debt of $30,000,000, and collection of $400,000,000 to $435,000,000 in income taxes.

NORTH AMERICAN EDISON

North American Edison Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $17,691,870 after taxes, interest, depreciation, preferred dividends of subsidiaries, etc., equivalent to $49.64 a share on 356,350 no-par shares of $8 preferred, compared with $18,812,911, or $58.98 a share on 318,970 preferred shares, in 1929. All the common is owned by North American Company.

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FURTHER GAIN RECORDED BY STEEL TRADE

Industry Now at 57 P. C. Gait—Prices Firming—Auto Demand Leads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, March 16—Steel operations continue to increase gradually without any setbacks. The average rate for the industry is 57 per cent of capacity and it would seem that 60 per cent would be reached this month.

Moreover the momentum of March is expected to carry over into April and May so that the peak of the year may be reached during one of those months.

Steel prices have occupied considerable attention in steel circles since second quarter quotations have been announced in some commodities and by some companies, most of which are advanced.

In the case of bars, plates and shapes a quotation of 1.65c, Pittsburgh, has been named. Theoretically, this is no change since that price supposedly applied to first uarter. However, that figure was paid very rarely since consumers were covered on options at 1.60c. Actually, therefore, this is regarded as an advance in prices.

Prices Are Firmer

The leading maker of wire products has marked up quotations $2 a ton. During the preceding week advances of $1 and $2 a ton in strip steel had been mentioned. Semi-finished steel prices will probably be left unchanged for second quarter at $30 a ton for the common forms, $35 for forging billets and $36 for wire rods.

Pig iron is rather a continuous market, and hence second quarter prices are not mentioned.

Iron and steel scrap prices are somewhat irregular, declining slightly in some items and some districts, while rising in others.

Steel makers feel that advances should have been more pronounced, especially in view of the poor earnings which will result during first quarter. Yet of course the law of supply and demand applies to steel as to other commodities, and the steel makers are more ready to recognize this law than many other industries who tinker with stabilization schemes, etc.

The automobile manufacturers are the leading purchasers of steel just now. February automobile production in the United States and Canada was 230,000 cars and trucks and the March output is estimated at 300,000 units. The building and construction industry is also buying heavily. Awards of concrete reinforcing bars over the last two weeks have been 25,000 tons, the largest for a fortnight in at least a year.

Better Railroad Demand

Fabricated structural steel business continues to loom large. It is announced that the New York Central will improve its freight terminal at New York, an undertaking which will take several thousand tons of steel.

The Pennsylvania is about to buy 150 electric locomotives which will require some 4000 tons of steel. About 20,000 tons of steel, mostly plates, is to be bought for the construction of 1050 freight cars for the Bessemer & Lake Erie.

Structural steel orders in the New York district for February were small, according to the Structural Steel Board of Trade of New York which reports 14,000 tons compared with 22,000 tons in January and 38,500 tons in February of last year. The orders are those for housing projects, not including engineering work such as subway construction.

Recent purchases of steel rails include 10,500 tons for the Western Pacific, bought from the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company; also 27,400 tons from the Nickel Plate, which was erroneously reported bought several weeks ago.

The decline of 167,000 tons in unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation during February was of course a disappointment. It was the third February in the last dozen years that a drop had taken place.

It is partly accounted for by the unusually large shipments, some indication of which is given by the fact that production had increased 14½ per cent in daily rate. It was also due in part to the hand-to-mouth style of buying. Again February is often a period between buying seasons.

Pig Iron Quiet

Pig iron demand has been quiet. A lot of 7000 tons was sold to a Delaware River pipe maker, while a few lots of 1000 tons have appeared in New England. Prices are for the most part unchanged, though a little weakness develops in spots. In the strong competition in northern New Jersey some sharp concessions in prices were made.

New England used to be regarded as the pig iron "dumping ground." Now a "dumper" has appeared in New England in the form of the Mystic Iron Works, which has been an aggressive seller into New Jersey and the "ground" has been transferred to that center.

Birmingham iron still sells locally at $12, furnace, which is a low point for several years for that market.

The non ferrous metals have been quiet and inclined toward weakness. Lead was reduced $2 a ton to 4.50 cents a pound, New York, which was the quotation at the beginning of this year and the lowest since 1921.

Zinc fell $1 a ton to 4 cents a pound, East St. Louis, which is but $1 a ton above the 1930 low. Copper declined to 10 cents and behaved very confusedly and irregularly. Tin declined slightly to 27 cents from 27¼ cents.

PACIFIC AMERICAN FISHERIES

The Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., for 1930, reported net loss of $872,088, compared with net profit of $1,086,578 in 1929.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

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Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

Bond	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	80½	80¼
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	79	79
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101¾	101½
Amer Foreign Power 5s	85⅝	85⅝
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	102	102
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	94¼	94¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	28	28
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102⅞	102⅞
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	133	132
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	107
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	107¾	107½
Amer T&T 5s '65	107¾	107⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109½	109½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102⅛	102⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88¾	88¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	73¾	73⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	96	96
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¼	99
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	104⅝	104⅝
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	47⅞	47⅞
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅝	101½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	103¾	102¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	110	110
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108¾	108¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102⅝	102⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¼	101¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88	88
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102¾	102¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99¼	99¼
Calif Petroleum 5½s '38	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102⅞	102⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105½	105½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106¼	106⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	119½	119½
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¼	88¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99½	99½
Can Pacific 5s '54	105	104⅞
Carolina Cent Ry 4s	91	91
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105	105
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	113⅜	113⅜
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	35½	35¼
Ches Corp 5s '57 rcts	100	100
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104½	104½
Ches & O 4½s B	100½	100½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	91⅜	91⅜
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '39	85¾	85¾
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	96½	96½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	95¾	95⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	27½	27
Chicago Railway 5s	74	74
Chicago & W Indiana 5s '5'2	91	91
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91	91
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105½	105¼
Childs Co 5s	83	83
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	95
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110½	110½
Col Fuel & Iron 5s '43	95	94⅞
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99½	99½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97¾	97¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106½	106½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	105⅝	105⅝
Container Corp 6s '46	67	67
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	90	90
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	7	7
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	43	42½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	66½	65⅛
Cuba RR 6s '36	70⅜	70⅜
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104½	104½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97¼	97¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97	97
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107¾	107¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90½	90½
Dold Packing 6s '42	69	69
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104¼	104¼
Erie RR gen 4s '96	89½	89
Erie RR gen lien	73½	73½
Erie RR gen '75s	76	75
Fla Cen Penn 5s	93	93
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	103¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	95	95
Gen Theater Equip 6s	65	64
Goodrich 6s '45	68¼	68
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99½	99½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107½	107½
Great Northern 5½s '52	110	110
Houston Oil 5½s	92½	92½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	101	100½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¾	105¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96⅜	96¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	93	92⅞
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99¼	99⅛
Int & G Nor 5s '56 C	72	72
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	78⅛	78
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	85	85
Int Paper 6s '55	62⅝	62½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	84¼	84¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93¾	93½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	87½	87¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	81⅝	81½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101¾	101¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	96¼	96¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	95	95
Leck Steel con 5s '50	103⅛	103⅛
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102½	102½
Lehigh Val coal 5s '64	55	55
Loew's Inc 6s '41	107	106
Louis Arkansas 5s	64	63
Lou Cin Lex 4½s	100½	100½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96⅝	96⅝
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	79⅝	78⅝
Metro W S 4s	75	75
Metro Water 5s	68	68
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¼	102¼
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	102¾	102¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90⅜	90⅜
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	68	67½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	93⅝	93
Montant Power rfg 5s '43	105⅛	105⅛
Murray Body 6½s '34	94	94
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101⅞	101¾
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	17½	17½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅝	100⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¼	107¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116¼	116¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	87¾	87¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103¼
N Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106⅝
Nor Am Co 5s	99	98¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106½	106½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94¼	94¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '45	111¾	111¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94⅝	94⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	63½	63½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	86½	86⅜
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	95	95
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	76	74¾
Penn 4s '42 wi	96¾	96⅜
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	97¼	97⅛
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	102	102
Penn Railroad 4½s gen	101¾	101¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101½	101½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105½	105½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	107½	107½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104¼	104¼
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	80½	79½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	101⅝	101½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	93¾	93⅝
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	70¾	70½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101	101
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	95	95
Portland Railway 4½s '30	89⅜	89¼
Portland Railway 4½s '30	89⅜	89¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	69½	69½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	85	85
Purity Baking 5s '48	96⅝	96⅛
Read rfg 4½s A '97	102	101¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	60½	60½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	99	99
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	51	51
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	82¼	82¼
St Louis & RF 4½s '78	74	74
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	101	101
Seabd AL gold 4s sta '50	34½	34⅛
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	37½	37½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	15¼	15¼
Shell Union 5s '47	77⅜	77¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	79¾	79¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	73	73
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96	96
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97⅜	97¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97¼	97¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100¾	100¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	115¼	115⅛
Spokane I R 5s '55	47	47
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅛	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105¾	105¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	98¾	98⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¼	49¼
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	96⅞	96⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99⅜	99⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68	94¼	94¼
Union Pacific 5s	112	112
United Biscuit 6s '42	103	103
US Rubber Co 5s '47	71½	71
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102¾	102¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	73⅝	73⅝
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	30	30
Virginia Ry 5s '62	106¾	106¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102⅜	102¼
Wabash RR 3½s 'Om div '41	87¾	87¾
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	102½	102½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	98¾	98¾
Warner Bro Pict 6s '39	59⅞	58½
Wesh Shore 4s 2361	92⅞	92⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	105⅛	105⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	82	81⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95¼	95¼
Western Union 5s '60	104	104
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	90	90
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99	99
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101¼	101¼

Bond	High	Low
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114½	114¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	81	81
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	83	83
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	41	41
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	68¼	67⅞
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	68	67½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	76	76
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76	76
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	81½	80
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106¼	106¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	85	85
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	85	85
Chilean Loan 7s '60	84	84
Christiania (City) 6s '54	101¼	101¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	74½	74½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	74	74
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98¾	98¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	74¾	74
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	66	66
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96	95⅞
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅞	100⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅛	100
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	87⅞	87⅞
Finland 5½s '58	84	84
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	92¾	92¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅝	124⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94½	94½
German 7s '49	105	105
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88	88
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	81⅜	81⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	92½	92½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	82⅞	82⅞
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	97½	97½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	83	82¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	94½	94½
Greek 6s '68	88⅜	88⅜
Harpen 6s '49 ww	83¼	83¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	95½
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅝	99½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¾	94¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96	96
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106	105¾
Karstadt 6s '43	74¼	74¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	92⅞	92⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Medellin 6½s '54	61⅜	61⅜
Mex 4s small A '10	10	10
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	75	75
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90¼	89⅞
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	60⅝	60
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	79	79
New South Wales 5s '57	82	82
New South Wales 5s '58	82⅜	82
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106½	106½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84⅞	84¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	100⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅜	102⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	105¾	105¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	106	105⅞
Nuremberg 6s '52	81	81
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94	93¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98½	98½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106⅝	106⅝
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	36	35
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	35	34½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	56	56
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '61	78	78
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105½	105
Prussia 6½s '51	85⅝	85⅝
Prussia 6s '52	81½	80¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	92	91
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	88½	88½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100	100
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	86	86
Rhinelbe 7s '46	93½	93⅛
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	64½	64
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90½	90
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91	91
Ruhr 6s	76½	76½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	92¼	92¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	67¾	67¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	85⅝	84⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	79⅞	79¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	85	85
Saxon State 7s '45	92¼	92¼
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	93	91⅞
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	105
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105½	105½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	93⅞	93⅞
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	90	90
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅛	106
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	81½	81
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	85⅛	85⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	84¼	84¼
Warsaw 7s '58	67⅞	67⅞
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	99¾	99¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Mar16	Last Mar14
1st 4¼s '47	102.26	102.26	102.26	
4th 4¼s '38	103.27	103.26	103.26	103.27
U S 3⅜s '43 March	101.18	101.16	101.18	
US 3⅜s June '43	101.18	101.18	101.18	
US 3⅜s '47	101.30	101.29	101.30	101.30
US 3¾s '56	105.31	105.31	105.31	105.31

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Bond	High	Low
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	99	99
Akershus 5s '63	97	96⅞
Antioquia 7s C '45	65⅝	65⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96½	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96½	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96½	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96⅜	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96½	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96½	96¼
Australia 4½s '56	64¼	64
Australia 5s '55	72½	71¾
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	97	97
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106⅜	106¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	96	96
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110	110

Trade in Middle West Shows Improvement

THE middle West is making a substantial contribution to business improvement, according to trade and industrial reports from Illinois and Michigan.

Merchandising has made progress, despite some unfavorable weather, and tonnage of goods moving now is about on a level with a year ago. In the Chicago steel district, a continuance of the upward trend in steel operations is noted.

In Michigan the automobile industry has led a general increase in industrial activity. An 83-per cent increase in automobile company pay rolls occurred between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15, as compared with the previous month. Reports from 442 concerns in all lines of commercial activity showed an increase of 53 per cent in pay rolls.

STEEL REPORT SHOWS NET CUT

Lower Prices Responsible for $40,600,000 of Total Decline

United States Steel Corporation's pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows net profit, after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, and other charges, of $104,421,571, equivalent, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to $9.18 a share on 8,627,657 average shares of common stock outstanding during the year, and $9.11 a common share on 8,687,435 shares at the end of the year. This compares with $197,592,060, or $21.19 a share, on 8,132,840 common shares at the end of 1929.

Surplus after dividends was $18,836,097, as compared with $108,523,343 in 1929. Refunds received in 1930 of federal taxes and excess profit taxes of earlier years in excess of amount reserved for account of similar taxes not finally determined, amounted to $18,32,394, and were credited to undivided surplus account.

The report shows output in the final quarter last year was 47.9 per cent of capacity with low operation being reached in December, at 43.7 per cent. For the entire year average production of rolled and other finished products for sale averaged 65.6 per cent, compared with 89.2 per cent in the previous year.

Ratio of output to capacity last year was next to the lowest for any year since organization, the lowest being 47.5 per cent in 1921. Operations increased since the beginning of this year, and have averaged about 50 per cent during January and February.

Because of lower prices prevailing, quotations received were $3.61 a ton under the 1929 price on domestic shipments, and $2.03 a ton less than the previous year on export deliveries. It is stated this drop in quotations was responsible for about $40,600,000 of the total decrease of $108,128,700 shown in net earnings last year.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, last, were $578,373,097 and sinking and reserve funds $49,317,766, making a total of $627,690,863. Current liabilities were $108,873,455, leaving net working capital of $518,817,408, compared with $535,947,516 at the end of 1929.

There was an increase of $37,071,641 in the unappropriated surplus during the year to $471,782,759.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.16	Last Mar.14
57	Am Found	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
35	Am Pneu pf	8	8	8	..
399	Am T&T	195	193¼	194⅞	194
5	Amoskeag	9½	9½	9½	..
2000	Andes Pet	.30	.30	.30	.33
272	Big Sanf	26	25½	25½	26
60	Bos El	69	69	69	68½
12	Bos El pf	80	80	80	80
100	Bos El 1 pf	101	101	101	101
46	Bos El 2 pf	86	84	84	86
99	Bos & Alb	181	180¼	180¼	180½
165	B&M pf A	69¾	69⅜	69⅜	..
100	do C sta	100½	98¼	100½	..
60	B&M B sta	113	113	113	..
90	B&M pr pf	106½	106	106	..
10	*Bos Prop	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	20½
35	Brown pf	51	51	51	51
5	Chi Junct pf	103½	103½	103½	..
125	East SS	25½	25⅛	25½	25½
25	E G&Fuel	25	25	25	24¼
286	E G&F pf	95	93	93	94
73	E G&F prpf	80	79⅞	79⅞	80
35	E Mass P	6½	6	6½	..
44	Edison Elec	259	257	258½	259
35	Em Assoc	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½
40	*First Nat S	53	52⅝	53	52½
25	Hathaway pf	95	95	95	..
135	Jenk Tel	3½	3⅛	3⅛	4
20	Libby McN	11½	11½	11½	..
5	Loew's Thea	8½	8½	8½	..
75	Mass Util	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
226	Nash	38	37¾	37¾	36⅝
200	Nat Ser	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
112	NE Tel	141	139	139¼	141¾
30	No Avia	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
1300	No Butte	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅜
110	Old Colony	140	136	140	..
91	Pac Mills	22¼	22	22	..
5	Pocahontas	14	14	14	..
150	Quincy Min	9½	9	9½	9½
30	*Reece But	15½	15½	15½	..
213	Shawmut	14¼	14	14⅛	14¼
105	Stone Webster	47½	47½	47½	47
40	Swift & Co	29⅝	29½	29⅝	..
84	Uni Found	9¼	8¾	9	9
515	Uni Shoe	56½	56	56⅝	56½
15	Uni Gas	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
500	Util Hyd	4½	4	4½	4½
10	Venez M	2	2	2	..
498	War Bros	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	40¼

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.16	Last Mar.14
$20000	Bos Maine 4½s	97	97	97	..
4000	E Mass 4½s	30¼	30	30	30
7000	E Mass 5s	33	33	33	..
4000	E Mass 6s	44	44	44	..

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2½@2¾
Customers' loans	3½@4½	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2¼	1½@2¼
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	31⅜c	30¼c
Bar silver in London	14⅛d	14⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11¼d	84s 11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1½
60 days	1⅜@1½
90 days	1⅜@1½
4 months	1¾@1⅝
5 months	1⅞@1¾
6 months	1⅞@1¾

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅛	.0391⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0523⅞	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2380½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406⅛	.1406⅛	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅜	.0296⅜	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2674½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅛	.0129⅛	.193
Holland—florin	.4008	.4003	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744¾	.1744¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675½	.2675	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059 1/16	.0059 1/16	.193
Spain—peseta	.1067	.1076	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678	.2677⅞	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1924¼	.1924	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175⅞	.0175⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2600	.2512½	
Shanghai—tael	.3350	.3237½	*
India—rupee	.3615	.3615	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4940	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3481	.3487	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0816	.0815	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1213
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2748	.2748	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7575	.7575	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 63-64	.99 63-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
March	.79¼	.79½	.79¼	.79½	unch.
May	.81⅜	.81¾	.81⅜	.81¾	+ ⅜
July	.62¼	.63¼	.62½	.63⅛	+1
Corn					
March	.62⅝	.62⅝	.61¾	.62⅝	+ ⅛
May	.64¼	.65¼	.63⅞	.65¼	+1⅛
Oats					
March	.29¾	.30	.29¾	.30	
May	.32	.32¼	.31⅞	.32¼	
Lard					
March	9.29	9.20	9.20	9.20	
May	9.20	9.20	9.02	9.20	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.59⅛	.58	.59⅛	.58⅝
July	.60¾	.59½	.60⅝	.60⅛
October	.63¾	.61⅝	.62¾	.62⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.73⅛	.73	.73⅛	.73⅛
July	.56⅝	.55⅞	.56⅝	.56⅝

WHITE MOTOR HAS LOSS

CLEVELAND, March 16—White Motor Co., excluding undistributed earnings of White Motor Security Co. and White Motor Realty Co., in preliminary statement estimates its net loss for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, at about $84,000 after charges, etc., compared with net profit of $2,547,636, or $3.18 a share (par $50) on the 800,000 shares of common in 1929.

EQUIPMENT ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA, March 16—Pennsylvania Railroad is understood to have placed substantial orders with leading electrical equipment manufacturing companies for equipment to be used in electrification. The order to Westinghouse Electric is reported to have ranged from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, while an order of a substantial amount is understood to have gone to General Electric Company.

FRENCH WESTINGHOUSE DIVIDEND

PARIS, March 16—French Westinghouse (Compagnie Des Freins de Westinghouse) declared a dividend of 25 per cent for 1930, compared with 10 per cent in the previous year, and reported net profit of 24,634,000 francs, compared with 12,004,000 francs. The company is engaged in equipping French railroads with automatic brakes.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—The wool auction sales were continued today with offerings amounting to 10,595 bales. It was the best selection brought forward thus far, and competition was keen at firm prices. Withdrawals of greasy merinos were more frequent owing to the high asking prices. About 9000 bales were sold.

TENNESSEE COAL OPERATIONS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 16 (AP)—H. C. Ryding, president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, said today that operations of his company have reached 70 per cent of capacity, which is considered normal even in times of widespread industrial activity.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 Allied Mills	5	5	5
1 Am Beverage	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Am Cities P&L B	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 Am Com Pow A	16⅝	15¾	16⅝
2 Am Com Pow B	27	26⅞	27
6 Am Cyan B	10⅝	10⅛	10¼
11 Am Equities	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
3 Am & Fgn Pow war	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜
1 Am Gas & El	79½	79½	79½
1 Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Am Pot & Chem	18	18	18
37 Am Sup Power	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞
3 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1 Am Ut & Gen pf	29	29	29
7 Am Yvette	4	3⅞	3⅞
10 Appalach Gas	7	7	7
1 Ark Nat Gas	5½	5½	5½
4 Ark Nat Gas A	5⅝	5½	5½
1 Asso Gas & El A	22	22	22
2 Asso G & E war	11-16	11-16	11-16
1 Asso G&E deb rts	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Asso Ray pf	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1 Atl Cst Fish	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
6 Atl Lobos pf	1⅜	1	1⅜
B			
2 Bahia Corp pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Burco war	⅞	⅞	⅞
C			
1 Cable & Wire B	½	½	½
3 Can Marc Wireless	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5 Carib Syn	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Cent Hud G&E vtc	27½	27½	27½
4 Cent Pub Serv A	19	18¾	19
5 Cent States El	11½	11½	11½
4 Chath Ph Al nv	15¾	15⅜	15⅜
37 Cities Serv	17⅝	17¼	17½
1 Cities Serv pf	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
2 Cit Serv B pf	7½	7¼	7½
7 Comwlth & So war	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2 Com Wat Serv	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Cons Laund	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
†100 Cont Shares cvt pf	42⅜	40⅞	42⅜
1 Cord Corp	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Corp Sec Chi	20	20	20
1 Cosden Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Cusi Mex Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
D			
7 Dayton Airpl	1⅝	1½	1⅝
13 De Forest	5¾	5⅜	5⅝
2 Detroit Aircraft	2¾	2¾	2¾
23 Douglas Airc	20⅜	19½	20¼
†25 Duke Power	126½	126½	126½
1 Duquesne Gas	5	5	5
27 Durant Mot	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
E			
4 Eisler Elec	4⅛	4	4⅛
88 El Bond & Sh	57½	56½	56½
3 El Bond & Sh pf	107½	107	107
1 El Pow Asso	19	19	19
1 El P&L op war	34	34	34
1 Electric Share	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Electric Share pf	88	88	88
2 Empire Corp	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Emp G&F 7% pf	77½	77½	77½
1 Emp Pub Serv A	4	4	4
1 Emp Steel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†50 Eureka Pipe	27¾	27¾	27¾
7 Europe El A	10	10	10
18 Europe El debt rts	3⅛	3	3⅛
F			
1 Fansteel	9	9	9
18 Ford Mot Ltd	17⅝	17½	17⅝
2 Fox Theater A	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
G			
7 Gen Aviation Corp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
6 Gen Bak	¾	¾	¾
6 Gen Bak pf	34¾	34	34
7 Gen Bak NY	21¾	21½	21½
2 Gen Bak pf cod	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	26	25¾	26
1 Globe Underwrit	8½	8½	8½
36 Goldman Sachs	10¼	10	10
1 Gramaphone rcts	13	13	13
2 Groc Str Prod vtc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
7 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	66⅞	66	66⅞
H			
1 Helena Rubenstein	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Humble Oil	57	57	57
2 Hydro El Serv	27¾	27⅝	27¾
1 Hygrade Food	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
I			
2 Ind Ter Ill A	16½	16½	16½
4 Intercoast Trade	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
*3 Internat Pet	13	12⅞	13
1 Inter Super Pow	31	31	31
1 Interstate Equit	3½	3½	3½
2 Inters Eq cv pf	32½	32½	32½
1 Inters Hosiery	6½	6½	6½
1 Ital Superpow A	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
K			
1 Kolster Brandes	⅝	⅝	⅝
L			
3 Lackawanna Sec	33	32	32
1 Lehigh C & N	25½	25½	25½
4 Lion Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
8 Loew's war	⅝	⅝	⅝
M			
20 Mavis Bott	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Mead Johnson	108	107½	108
6 Memphis Nat Gas	11	10⅝	11
1 Mesta Mach	32½	32½	32½
2 Metal & Min	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Mid West Util	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
2 Mo Kans Pipe L	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 Mo Kans P L B vtc	½	½	½
4 Mort Bk Colom	20	20	20
5 Mountain Prod	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
N			
2 Nat Am Co	4	4	4
1 Nat Avia	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Nat Elec Pow A	25½	25½	25½
1 Nat Investors new	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Nat Sort T Sec A	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Nat Sug Ref NJ	34	34	34
2 National Trans	13	13	13
25 †Neisner pf	67½	67½	67½
1 New Bradford	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 New Jer Zinc	47	47	47
2 NY Hamburg	29⅛	28¾	29⅛
1 Niag Hud Pow	15	14¾	14¾
2 Niag Hud P A war	3	2⅞	3
20 Nordon Corp Ltd	½	½	½
47 Nor European Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅝
O			
2 Ohio Cop	⅜	⅜	⅜
†10 Ohio Pub Serv pf	105	105	105
P			
1 Pac G&E 1st pf	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Pac Pub Ser	27	27	27
11 Pandem Oil	½	½	½
11 Pennroad Corp	7	6⅞	6⅞
1 Phoenix Sec Corp	1½	1½	1½
2 Phoenix Sec Corp pf	24¼	24⅛	24¼
2 Pilot Radio A	14¾	14⅝	14¾
20 Polymet Mfg	6	5½	6
†100 Propper McCal Hos	89	88⅞	89
1 Pub Ut Hold war	1	1	1
Q			
1 QRS De Vry	3½	3½	3½
†25 Quebec Pow	43¼	43¼	43¼
R			
1 Railroad Sh	4½	4½	4½
1 Rainbow L Prod A	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Rainbow L Prod B	1¼	1¼	1¼
†160 Reliance Int'l A	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Reliance Manage	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Reybarn Inc	3	3	3
1 Reynolds Invest	1	1	1
1 Rich Oil Cal	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Rossia Intl	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
S			
21 St Regis Paper	20⅛	19⅞	20
21 Saxet Co	11½	10¾	11⅛
2 Schul Un 5c-$- St	¼	¼	¼
2 Seeman Bros	36½	36½	36½
3 Sentry Saf Control	2⅛	2	2⅛
3 Shenandoah	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 †Smith A O	186	181	181
5 South Cal Ed C pf	26	26	26
1 *South Penn Oil	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
4 Southland Royalty	5½	5½	5½
4 Southwest Gas Ut	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
14 Stand Oil Ind	32	32	32
2 St Oil Ky	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
4 Stein Cosmetics	10¼	10	10
3 Stutz Mot Am	27¾	27⅜	27¾
1 Stutz Mot Am Ear	3	3	3
1 Sunray Oil	4	4	4
T			
1 Taggart Corp	17½	17½	17½
1 Technicolor Inc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Transcont Air Tr	5½	5½	5½
126 Trans Lux D Pic A	11⅜	11	11
2 Tri Cont Corp war	4¾	4¾	4¾
U			
7 Ungerleider Fin	26⅞	26½	26½
2 Union Nat Gas Can	14	14	14
2 Unit Chemical	12¼	12	12¼
3 Unit Chem ptc pf	28	27½	27½
11 United Corp war	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
5 Unit Founders	9⅛	9	9
21 United Gas	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
3 United Gas war	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1 United Gas pf	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
3 Un Lt & Power A	31¼	31¼	31¼
16 United Verde Ext	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Utility Equities	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 Util Pow & Lt	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
3 Utility & Indus	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
V			
6 Vacuum Oil	57¾	57⅛	57¼
1 Venezuelan Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
W			
†125 Welch Grape	50	50	50
3 Wil-Low Cafet	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
2 *Wright Hargreaves	2	2	2

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
5 Am Pow&L 6s 2016	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	94	94	94
4 Am Roll M 4½s '33	97½	97½	97½
4 Appalach Gas 6s '45	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
1 Asso Elec 4½s '53	92	92	92
6 As G&E5½s'38 inv ctf	71½	71½	71½
1 Asso G&E 5s '50	79	79	79
2 Asso G&E 5½s '77	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
33 Asso G&E 5s '68	78¾	78¼	78⅜
24 Asso Rayon 5s '50	59	59	59
4 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	70¼	70	70¼
1 Asso Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	91½	91½	91½
3 Bell Tel Can 5s '57 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
15 Bost Cons Gas 5s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Can N Ry Eq5s'35E	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Can N Ry Eq 4½s '36	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
14 Cent Pub S 5½s '49	78½	78¼	78½
10 Cent Et El 5½s '54	73½	73½	73½
6 Cent IllE&G 5s '51	94⅝	94½	94⅝
5 Chic Dist El 4½s'70A	94	94	94
4 Cin St Car 5½s '52 A	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
43 Cities Ser 5s '50	77⅝	77	77⅝
3 Cities Ser Pw5½s'52	83	83	83
33 Col Gas&El 5s '61	99¼	99	99¼
6 Comwith Ed 4½s'60E	101¾	101½	101⅝
1 Cons G Ut 6½A'43 ww	78	78	78
9 Cons G Ut 6s A '43	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝
13 Consum P 4½ '58	102⅛	102	102
1 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
2 Crane Co 5s '40	102⅛	102	102
2 Cudahy 5½s '37	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Dix G G 6½ '37 A ww	93½	93½	93½
2 East Util Inv 5s '54 A	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 Emp O&R 5½ '42	76¼	76¼	76¼
25 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	93⅜	93	93⅜
5 Gen Bronze 6s 40	60	60	60
4 Gen Pub Ut 6s '31	97	97	97
8 Gen Refract 5s '53	100	100	100
12 Geo Pow 5s '67	101⅝	101½	101½
4 Grand Trunk 6½s '36	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Hood Rub 5½s '36	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1 Hudson Bay 6s '35	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
3 Ill Pow&L 5½ '54 B	103	103	103
10 Ind Oil 6s '39	95½	95	95½
10 Indnap P & L 5s '57A	102¾	102¾	102¾
21 Insull UtilInv 6s '40 B	92½	91½	91½
1 Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
5 Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 LibbyMcN&L 5s '42	94½	94½	94½
1 Louis P&L 5s '57	100	100	100
5 Louis P&L '57 new	100⅝	100½	100⅝
3 Milw ERy&t 5s '71	102¼	101¾	101¾
1 MissRivFuel 6s '44 ww	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 MissRivPow 5s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Miss P&Lt Co 5s '57	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Narragansett 5s '57	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 NatP&Lt 6s 2026A	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Nat P&Lt 5s 2030B	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
3 NatPubServ 5s '78	72¼	72¼	72¼
100 NE G&E 5s '50	90½	90	90½
1 NE G&E 5s '48	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
2 New Or P S 4½s '35	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 NE G&E 5s '47	90½	90⅜	90½
1 NY For 5½s '48 ww	80¼	80¼	80¼
15 NY Pow & L 4½s '67	98	98	98
3 Nor Ind P S 4½s 70 E	95⅞	95¾	95¾
4 Nor St P 5½s '40	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6 Nor State P 6s '48 A	105	105	105
5 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 5s '50	102	102	102
2 Oswego Flv P 6s '31	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	99	99	99
1 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	99	99	99
4 Pac P&L 5s '55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10 Penn C P&L 4½s '77	95¼	95	95¼
10 Pac W Oil 6½s '43	77¼	76⅞	76⅞
1 Penn Oh Ed 6s '50 xw	103½	103½	103½
5 Pere M 4½s C '80 new	99½	99½	99½
5 Peop L&P 5s '79 ww	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
5 Pied El 6½s '60 A	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1 Pow Crp NY 5½s '47	94	94	94
3 Qu B Gas 5½s '52 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Roch C Pow 5s '53	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
36 Saxet Crp 6s '45 A	94	91	93½
1 Servel Inc 5s'48	77	77	77
7 Shawing W&P 4½'67A	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3 Shawing W&P 4½'70D	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Shawsheen 7s'31	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Snider Pack 6s'32	45	45	45
5 So Cal Ed 5s'51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 So Cal Ed 5s'52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 South Nat Gas 6s'44	82½	82	82½
1 Sou'west N Gas 6s'45	67	67	67
5 Staley Mfg 6s'42	96½	96⅛	96⅛
2 Stand G&E 6s'66	100½	100½	100½
10 Tenn El Pw 5s 56 new	102½	102½	102½
3 Tex City Gas 5s'48	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
24 Tex El Serv 5s'60	99¼	99	99¼
1 Tex Gas Util 6s'45	76	76	76
55 Tex P&Lt 5s'56	102	102	102
3 Thermoid 6s'34	76	76	76
9 Tri Util 5s'79	53⅞	53	53
5 Ulen & Co 6s'44	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
5 Union Gulf Corp 5s'50	102	102	102
4 Un Lt & P 6s'75	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Un Lgt&Ry 5½s'52	91¼	91	91
2 Un Lt&Ry 5s'32	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Unit Pub S 6sA'42	67	67	67
1 Van Camp Pkg 6s'48	50	50	50
1 Van Sweringen 6s'35	77½	77½	77½
2 Virg ElPw 5s'55A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Waldorf Act 7s '5'	70	70	70
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	88	88	88

CURB FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
11 Buen Aires Pr 7½s '47	97	96¾	97
10 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	98¾	98¾	98¾
32 Com Privt Bk 5½s '37	87	86½	86¾
1 Danzig Port 6½s '52	78½	78½	78½
12 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	90	89	90
1 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	80	80	80
2 Gesfuerel 6s '53	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
4 Ham El 7s '35	99⅜	99	99
12 It Sup Pow 6s '63Axw	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜
1 Maranhao Brazil 7s'58	55	55	55
1 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Parana Braz 7s '58	50	49½	49½
1 Potrero Sug 7s '47 xw	56	56	56
5 Prussian El 6s '54	79	79	79
4 Rio De Janeiro 6½s'59	58	57	57
19 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	85	84	85
5 Ruhr Housing6½s'58	79	79	79
1 Saar Basin Con 7s '35	100	100	100
7 Saxon Pb Wks 5s '32	96¼	95⅞	95⅞
1 Stinnes 7s '36s xw	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
2 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	76½	76½	76½
3 Terni Elec 6½s '53	83	83	83

†—Actual Sales. *—Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra. B—Plus 10% in stock. E—Paid last year. F—Payable in stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

WESTERN ELECTRIC REPORTS FOR YEAR

The report of the Western Electric Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows net profit of $15,624,839 after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., equivalent to $2.60 a share on 6,000,000 no-par shares of stock. This compares with $26,995,246, or $5.14 a share on 5,250,000 shares in 1929.

Income account for the year 1930 compares as follows:

	1930	1929
Sales	$361,478,438	$410,949,817
Other inc (net)	8,145,632	8,575,217
Total inc	369,624,070	419,525,034
Cost, depr & taxes	349,326,458	387,969,260
Profit	20,297,612	31,555,774
Interest	4,672,773	4,560,528
Net profit	15,624,839	26,995,246
Dividends	23,250,000	23,500,000
Deficit	7,625,161	*3,495,246

DIVIDENDS

Willys-Overland Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Alleghany Steel Company declared the two regular monthly dividends of 15 cents, payable April 18 and May 18 to stock of record March 31 and April 3, respectively.

American-Canadian Utilities Corporation declared an initial dividend of 15 cents on the common stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 6. The corporation also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents, plus a participating dividend of 3¾ cents, on the participating preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

State Street Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable April 1 to stock of record March 27.

Spicer Manufacturing Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the $3 preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record April 3.

United Verde Extension Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 2.

Seaboard Utilities Shares Corporation declared a dividend of 12½ cents a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 1. Although not labeled a regular quarterly dividend, this is the same payment as has been made in previous quarters.

Century Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent in common on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15. Previously it paid $1 quarterly in cash on the common.

Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., declared a final dividend for 1930 of 12½ per cent, making 22½ per cent for 1930, compared with 30 per cent plus a capital bonus of 10 per cent in 1929.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada declared an extra dividend of $25 on the capital stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $8.25, both payable, April 1, to stock of record March 16. The regular dividends at the rate of $25 a share annually have been paid quarterly since 1927. In addition, similar extras of $25 each were paid on Oct. 1, 1929, on April 1, 1930, and Oct. 1, 1930.

Frederick Stearns & Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20, placing the stock on a $1.20 annual basis, compared with $2 previously.

The Gold Dust Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 10.

The Paris-Orleans Railway Company declared a dividend of 14½ per cent for 1930, and the Nord Railway Company 16 per cent, both unchanged from 1929.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 20.

OHIO OIL CO. NET

Ohio Oil Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net of $10,930,015 after depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred dividends, to $1.20 a share on 6,648,052 no-par shares of common stock, compared with $12,347,649 in 1929, after charges, equal to $5.14 a share (par $25) on 2,400,000 common shares then outstanding. The preferred was issued in March, 1930.

COLONIAL BEACON OIL

Colonial Beacon Oil Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net loss after all charges, including taxes, depreciation and interest, of $2,474,023, compared with net income in 1929 of $247,615, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 16 cents a share on 1,444,970 common shares.

BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A MASSACHUSETTS COMPANY

Owned by its 235,000 Policyholders and operated solely for their Benefit.

Its report for the year 1930 shows:

ADMITTED ASSETS - - - - $10,876,267
a gain of 45% in five years.

POLICY RESERVES - - - - $9,859,505
a gain of 48% in five years.

PREMIUM INCOME - - - - $3,017,379
a gain of 45% in five years.

INVESTMENT INCOME - - - - $539,876
a gain of 44% in five years.

INSURANCE IN FORCE - - - $68,336,292
a gain of 46% in five years.

LIABILITIES - - - - - - $10,131,976

SURPLUS, including dividends declared and apportioned and unassigned surplus funds - - - - $756,563

Since its organization thirty-one years ago, this Company has paid to its policyholders the sum of $15,349,268. or $4,473,001. more than its present assets.

The history of this Company shows a steady, consistent and healthy growth. The Company has borne its full share in advancing the cause of Life Insurance and in the bestowing of its benefits under liberal and progressive policy contracts.

HERBERT O. EDGERTON, President. EDWARD C. MANSFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Charles G. Bancroft, Edwin P. Brown, Willard B. Clark, Herbert O. Edgerton, Edward G. Graves, Damon E. Hall, Frank H. Hardison, Lester G. Hathaway, Seward W. Jones, Charles H. Keith, Robert Luce, Edward C. Mansfield, William P. McPherson, Frank L. Richardson

HOME OFFICE

Boston Mutual Life Building, 160 Congress St., Boston.

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LIMITED

A Complete Banking Service

The Midland Bank offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of banking business of every description. It has offices in the Atlantic Liners "*Aquitania*" "*Berengaria*" "*Mauretania*" and with affiliated banks operates over 2550 branches in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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Head Office: POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.2

Overseas Branch: 122 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED $2,000,000,000

UNION CARBIDE NET EQUALS $3.12 A SHARE

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income of $28,041,426 after taxes, depreciation, depletion and interest, equivalent to $3.12 a share on 9,000,743 shares outstanding at the close of the year. This compares with 1929 net income after similar charges, of $35,427,024, equivalent to $3.94 a share on 8,981,581 shares outstanding.

Consolidated income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, compares as follows:

	1930	1929
Net aft federal tax	$37,002,705	$44,126,066
Dep, depl, etc	7,812,932	7,461,239
Balance	29,189,773	36,664,827
Interest	611,670	674,802
Sub pf divs	536,678	563,000
Net income	28,041,426	35,427,024
Dividends	23,395,734	20,736,659
Surplus	4,645,691	14,690,366
†P & L surp	98,579,703	96,781,281

†After adjustments.

DIAMOND MATCH CO. MAKES GOOD SHOWING

Diamond Match Company and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net earnings after all charges, including depreciation and taxes, of $2,427,497, equivalent to $14.28 a share on 170,000 shares. Net earnings of the parent company alone were $1,628,094, equivalent to $9.58 a share, compared with net earnings in 1929 of $1,632,575, or $9.60 a share.

Consolidated earnings were not reported in 1929. The Illinois company was dissolved on Dec. 31, 1930 and the new Delaware company formed.

After allowing for dividends on the preferred stock of the Delaware company, 1930 consolidated earnings were equivalent to $1.11 a share on the 1,030,000 common shares now outstanding and $1.65 a share on the 700,000 shares outstanding at the close of the year.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 16—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.90⅛	$.89½	$1.26⅜
Corn, 2 yellow	.79⅝	.79⅜	.96⅛
Oats, 2 white	.43	.42¾	.51
Flour	4.65	4.65	6.15
Beef, family	17.75	17.75	29.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	30.50
Lard	.0975	.0985	.1040
Cotton, mid-up	.1060	.1100	.1485
Zinc	.0400	.0405	.0495
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bill Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.10	.10¼	.18
Tin	.2685	.2725	.3560
Rubber	.0775	.0787½	.1490
Sugar	.0440	.0450	.0500
Lead	.0450	.0460	.0550
Print cloth	.0462½	.0462½	.0625

VANADIUM CORP. EARNINGS

Vanadium Corp.'s 1930 net income is equal to $3.04 a share on the 366,637 no-par shares, excluding 11,730 shares owned by the corporation, compared with $5.36 a share in 1929.

BOSTON INSURANCE CONCERN'S SOUND GROWTH IN 1930

The Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company had premium income of $3,017,379 and investment income of $539,876 in 1930. It closed the year with an increase in net surplus and a substantial gain in assets and in outstanding insurance.

The company's present statement, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1930, is its thirty-first annual report. It includes a summary of the progress made in 25 years since 1905. Admitted assets in 1905 were $387,979 while at the close of 1930 they were $10,876,267. The company's net surplus at the end of 1905 was only $35,571, but at the end of 1930 was $579,209. The insurance in force, 25 years ago, was $9,204,978; at the close of 1930, the insurance in force was $68,336,292.

STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA INCOME

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16—The report of Standard Oil Company of California for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows net income of $37,675,300 after depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $2.93 a share on the average number of shares outstanding during the year, and $2.87 a share on 13,102,900 no-par shares of capital stock outstanding at the end of the year. This compares with $46,633,490, or $3.63 a share on 12,845,980 shares in 1929.

Consolidated income account for 1930 compares as follows:

	1930	1929
Oper inc	$55,673,960	$66,384,618
Other inc	3,401,347	3,933,073
Total inc	59,075,307	70,317,691
Dep, depl, etc	19,330,007	21,089,201
Fed taxes	2,070,000	2,595,000
Net profit	37,675,300	46,633,490
Divs	32,114,950	31,485,245
Surplus	5,560,350	15,148,245

SLUMP IN NATIONAL CASH REGISTER NET

National Cash Register Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, consolidated net income of $3,584,830 after all charges, including depreciation and taxes. If applied directly to the 1,190,000 class "A" shares, which have a preferential dividend of $3 a share, earnings amount to $3.01 a share. On the combined 1,590,000 shares of class "A" and "B" stock net is equal to $2.25 a share. This compares with net in 1929 of $8,339,639, or $5.24 a share on the combined shares, and $7.01 a share if applied directly to the "A" stock.

NEISNER BROS. PROFIT OFF

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Neisner Bros., chain store operator, reported for 1930 net profit of $330,316, equal to 85 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $1,035,363, or $4.18 a share, in 1929.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 17 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOS ANGELES downtown hotel, 250 rooms, established business 15 years; excellent physical condition; $50,000 cash handles, balance terms. Address Box S-27, Suite 1103, 625 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BE MARY ROSE representative; interesting position showing dresses; can earn $35 upward weekly; commission basis; no experience; short hours. RODASI CO., 99 Rodasi Bldg., Cincinnati O.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENCIES WANTED

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS! Sole agency required for United Kingdom where connection amongst stores would be an advantage. Box M-524, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Modern, artistic apartment, four rooms; outlook on Richmond Avenue; steam heat, sun in every room; $45; garage. 8 Sixteenth Street.

NEW YORK CITY, 73rd, 310 West—Spacious living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, furnished; exclusive house; wonderful view. Endicott 2-3820. LEWIS.

N. Y. C.—Living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath; entire floor private house; beautifully and comfortably furnished. 324 West 101st St.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 1939 North Broad St.—Unfurnished, second floor, 3 large rooms, kitchenette and bath; $55. Phone Stevenson 3747.

WANTED—Young woman to share an attractive apartment in Brookline. G-97, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

LADY—Farm preferred, N. Y., Conn., Rhode Island; reasonable. Write Box S-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING. Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St. New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references. Also neatly furnished rooms.
2382 7th Avenue, New York Audubon 2856

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL ELECTRIC refrigerator, medium size (G 55); 10 months old; new condition; price $225. Tel. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. MR. MACK, Com. 2630. (Boston).

MILLINERY

MILLINERY—Hats made and remodeled. ALICE COFFMAN, 1621 Conn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C. Phone Potomac 3518.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St. Boston 24 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's pleasant office, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 1:30 to 6; new building, 500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Pennsylvania 6-5276.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; work of all kinds, reasonable; good service. CALL PRINTING COMPANY, 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Furnished summer cottage, Marshfield, Mass., Ferry Hill section of Humarock Beach—6 rooms, bath, gas refrigerator, combination coal and gas range, fireplace, 2-car garage; 12,500 feet of land, trees, rose arbor; exclusive neighborhood; short ride to Christian Science church at Marshfield Hills. Inquire of MRS. M. B. SARGENT, Suite 4, 15 Norway St., Boston. Telephone Kenmore 7759.

FOR SALE—21 miles from South Station, Boston, 3 miles from new Marshfield Christian Science church; very old house, 2½ stories, 9 rooms; 24 acres land; good-sized trout brook; owner selling $14,000. G-92, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 194 Huntington Avenue, Suite 1—Front room on corner; running water, reception hall.

BROOKLYN, 348 Adelphi St.—2 or 3 rooms, nicely furnished, bath, select, ground floor, near subway; private house.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Attractively furnished, light, airy room, near bath, home privileges; board if desired; lady only. 32 Allendale Rd. Tel. 5-3909.

NEW YORK CITY—Room for 1 or 2 girls; ideal location, near elevated and N. Y. Central; kitchen privileges if desired. Phone evenings after 7. Sedgwick 3-3842.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIRST-CLASS MECHANIC at repairing objects of art, antiques, cabinet work, building manikins and remounting suits of armor, indoor carpenter and supervisor. Address 23 Bainton St., Yonkers, N. Y.

LITHOGRAPHIC superintendent, age 39, married, temporarily out of employment wants work; practical man in lithographing and printing, but glad to do anything around machinery, automobiles or will drive. M. S. C., 63 Florence Ave., Melrose, Mass. Mel. 1903.

YOUNG MAN, 13 years' experience, executive ability, thorough knowledge exporting, export banking, perpetual inventory systems, correspondence, order and billing clerk. Write Box R-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION desired by young woman as dancing instructor in a summer camp or as hostess in hotel; has had wide and successful experience with individuals and groups; best of references. All types—tap, interpretive and social. Box G-91, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as housekeeper for elderly person alone; references exchanged; wages arranged at personal interview. Box 124, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

PROGRESSIVE secretary-stenographer seeks responsible position; 8 years' legal, accounting, commercial experience; best references. Write Box S-15, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED woman as companion, good reader, part time, care children; references. Write Box D-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE FREEDOM
SINGING SPEAKING
ALICE E. LAWRENCE NEW YORK CITY
237 W. 74th, Apt. 5-W Susquehanna 7-9433
Hymn Singing Classes—$1.00 a Lesson. Demonstration Lesson (without charge) by appointment.

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NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Stern & Co.
Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture
7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Radios Rugs
Furniture

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE *and* TOOLS
YALE PRODUCTS
Toys, Household Furnishings
NOTE NEW ADDRESS
206 West Tenth Street

MEGARY'S
FURNITURE STORE
Sixth and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington
Delaware's largest and foremost store of its kind for nearly three-quarters of a century, by reason of consistent high quality and moderation of prices.
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDDING DRAPERIES CHINA

Telephone 5017
HARDWARE
and
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 MARKET STREET

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Pittsburgh Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts. Orange & 6th Sts.
Market & D Sts. 1619 Penn Ave.
Wilmington, Del.

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2-3212
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

BUTLER'S INC.
BOOKS and STATIONERY
415 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 6121

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

Beaux Arts Lighting Studios
LIGHTING FIXTURES
LAMPS
HAND WROUGHT FURNITURE
Phone 3-2822 1205 WASHINGTON

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rockelli News Stand, Union Station, Dodge Hotel; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St. N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand; J. A. Birch, 1616 H St. N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road N. W.; Capital News Co., 720 New Jersey Ave. N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Wm. E. Sheary, Nat'l Press Bldg.; Columbia News Co.; Burlington Hotel News Stand.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station. Cumberland—Port Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples' Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts. Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand 28th St. and Washington Ave.; Warwick Soda Shop. Portsmouth—Davis News Stand High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station, Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand; M. Lewis 605 East Broad St.; Mrs. Cook's Cafeteria, 805 E. Grace St. Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Charlestown—Major's Book Store, 124 Capitol St. Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.; Stonewall Jackson Hotel News Stand.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel; Harry P. Neptune Co., 131 Adams St.
Huntington—Cox & Campbell, 418 9th St.; Hotel Prichard News Stand, 6th Ave. at 9th St.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Phones Cleve. 0534-0535
Service to Your Home
"Parkway" Cleaners & Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Let us do your advance Spring Cleaning now in order to be ready for the holidays.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

New York Shoe Repairing and Remodeling
739 13th St. N. W. Ph. District 6273
We stop shoes from gaping. We make vamps shorter when stretching doesn't help. We make bad fitting shoes fit perfectly. All repairing done by factory experts.

GEORGE R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone District 7014

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

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Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 MAIN STREET

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
New Arrivals in Ready-to-Wear
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Luxurious Soft Pelt
FOX SCARFS
A special purchase enables us to offer unusual values. $25

DISTINCTIVE
Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses and Juniors
THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE
3007-09 WASHINGTON AVE.

Newport News
Largest and most complete home furnishing store
NEWPORT NEWS FURNITURE COMPANY
Newport News, Virginia

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

WARWICK FARMS DAIRY
"Milk That's Good for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER, Owner
3110 VIRGINIA AVE. Phone 2289

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

CRYSTAL ICE
Coal and Wood
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

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VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

NORFOLK

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

W. J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

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High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
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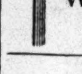

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Makes a Lovely Gift
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Silver—Jewelry
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Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
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A Scientific Service for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
H. M. BURROUGHS, Manager

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Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
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BROOKS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., Inc.
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733

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(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
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Richmond's Reliable Florist
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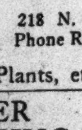

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West End Market
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Dial 59149

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Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

RYDER DRY CLEANING CO.
BLD. 6287 BLD. 6288
Virginia's PIONEER Dry Cleaners
Mrs. E. B. Menken *Proprietor* H. F. Ryder *Manager*

COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
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FLORISTS
SECOND AT GRACE ST.
OUR ONLY STORE
Phones 2-4713—2-4714

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1519 W. MAIN
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Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

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(Continued)

Westinghouse

Everything Electrical
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36-in. SUDANETTE
A cotton fabric fine as silk. Improves with washing. Colors fast to sun and water. Shown in beautiful shades, suitable for sports wear, etc. Price $1.25 yard.

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Roanoke's Leading Department Store

New Spring Fashions Now Ready
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
Jefferson Street at Franklin Road

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Home of
Matrix and Foot Saver Shoes
Designed to give comfort and the smartest of style

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
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Roanoke's Oldest Grocery
MAIN STORE, 11 SALEM AVENUE E.
Phones 1690—1691
Branch South Roanoke 5th Street, Wycliff Avenue Phones 897-898
Branch Virginia Heights Grandin Road Phones 3294-3295-3296

CALDWELL SITES Co.
Booksellers, Stationers, and Office Outfitters
Radios and Electrical Refrigerators
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

SPIGEL'S
Ready-to-Wear and Shoe Depts.
Always Something New at Popular Prices
27 CAMPBELL AVENUE, WEST

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known
By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ODORLESS-OILLESS
NU WAY
DRY CLEANING
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

"FOOTWEAR"
D. Armstrong shoes for women. Simplex Flexies for children. Daniel Green Leisure Slippers for both are featured footwear in our shoe department.
COYLE & RICHARDSON, INC.
Charleston's Institutional Department Store
"Since 1884"

New Location, New Equipment
McKEE CAFETERIA
Not Open Sundays
906 QUARRIER STREET

OLDER'S
Fife Street Shoe Shop
706-710 FIFE STREET
Phone Capitol 5629

Zenda
Shops
Payne Building, Lee St., Charleston, W. Va.

"The Largest and Best Equipped Flower Shop in West Virginia"
WINTER FLORAL CO.
Kearse Theatre Building
Summers Street Phone Cap. 1875
Member of the Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association

CLARKSBURG

The Parsons-Souders Co.
Come to Our 28th Anniversary Event
March 17 to 21

FAIRMONT

Hartley's
"A Department Store"
FAIRMONT, W. VA.

HUNTINGTON

CHARLES RESTAURANT
427 NINTH STREET
"We serve Campbell's Philadelphia Pepper Pot Soup"
Where friends meet
Phone 21800

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

Metheny Shoe Shop
Where Shoe Repairing Is an Art
331 NINTH STREET

Where Cream *Is Cream*
GUYAN CREAMERY CO.
517 BRIDGE STREET

Bradshaw-Diehl Company
10TH STREET and 3RD AVENUE
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

INSURANCE
The G. DON MILLER INSURANCE CO.
Day and Night Bank Building

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
Phone 23394

Huntington 4141
Parkersburg 600
Charleston 7600
BLACK and WHITE CABS

British Isles

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51 & 53 Earls Court Road London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated comfortable, convenient, good food, hot and cold water. Bed & breakfast 6/6. Per day 10/6. Residents from 2½ gns. Magnificent public rooms, billiards. Readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830. Write for tariff.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 5021.

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, comfortable, good table, gas fires, constant hot water, from 2½ gns. weekly; bed & breakfast 6/6. Phone Park 6751.

LONDON, Kensington, S. W. 5, 1 Barkston Gardens—A select residence suitable for gentlefolk; quiet and accessible; terms moderate; 1 min. Earl's Court Station. Proprietress MRS. F. H. JONES.

Quantock House
GUEST HOUSE FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17, Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2880.

THORNBURY HOTEL
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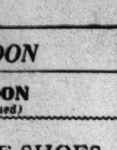
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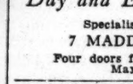
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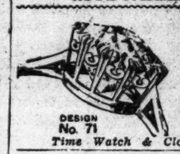
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: FRANS HALS.

Where: Holland.

When: 1580-1666.

Why famous: A Dutch artist usually ranked among portrait painters of his native land as second alone to Rembrandt. He was born in Antwerp, but removed later to Haarlem; he painted in studios, and under masters, in both cities. Hals worked with amazing sureness and quickness of touch, all the more remarkable in that he was so often forced to work under distressing conditions. He had no talent at all for spending the money he earned; it slipped right through his clever fingers and failed to provide food and clothing for his 10 children. Once his few poor household effects were ordered sold to satisfy the claims of a baker. Many of his important pictures Hals painted under the stress of necessity.

Frans Hals liked to paint meetings of public officials, gildsmen, sharpshooters; presumably he had come in contact with them. And he understood too the fishwives, wandering players or singers, and tavern frequenters. While his more gentle people are admirably portrayed, critics have been known to find them not as convincing as some of his other subjects. Hals was a careful and a finished draftsman. As his art developed, he fell into the way of suggesting rather than actually painting his color; his flesh tints grew grayer; he preferred to use blacks and whites.

For two centuries after his passing, Hals's pictures were little regarded; whereas today they are among the chief treasures of the proudest museums. He who wishes to study Hals at his best goes to the Haarlem Town Hall as the student of Velasquez goes inevitably to the Prado in Madrid. But Hals's pictures are in museums of all lands: eight in Berlin, five in St. Petersburg, six in Paris, two in Brussels and so on—admirals, merchants, lawyers, clerks, burgomasters and their wives. "The Laughing Cavalier," so familiarly known to many, is in the Wallace Collection in London.

A Word a Day

Protoplasm

Pro'-to-plasm is accented on the first syllable; sound of first long *o* as in old, second barely shorter as in obey, *a* as in hat, *s* as *z*.

When we first used this word in English it designated the formative material of young animal embryos; later it identified the material of the cell body as opposed to that of the nucleus; but today natural scientists apply it in a broad sense to that form of matter in which the phenomena of physical life are manifested; in other words, the basis of physical life.

The word is derived from a combination of the Greek πρῶτος (protos), "first," and πλάσμα (plasma), "form" —from πλάσσειν (plassein), "to mold."

Example: "Protoplasm, being material, cannot be eternal."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Motion pictures in the Indian sign language have been made by the Government. A contemporary calls them the "wavies." At least the person sitting behind cannot give a personally conducted tour of the film.

London Opinion: The bride at a recent wedding can fly, swim, skate, dance, fence, drive a car and play cricket and golf. We understand that the happy couple left the church under an archway of can openers.

Arkansas Gazette: It must be hard on a neat housewife to keep tidied up after a man like Gutson Borglum, whose hobby is whittling mountains.

Border Cities Star: Writer in a woman's magazine says there are very few old-fashioned husbands left. Still, you run across 'em now and again. Only the other day we heard of a fellow who insists on his wife helping him with the dishes.

Pathfinder: A pathetic moment in Hollywood life is when the parents of a child movie star realise that the little darling must start shaving!

A Quotation for Today

DO NAUGHT to others which, if done to thee, would cause thee pain; this is the sum of duty.—ANON.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

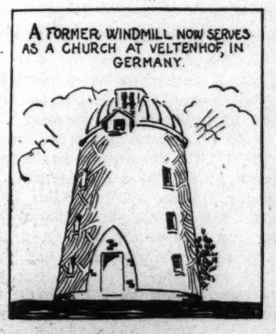
Odds and Ends

England's Royal Barge

After 241 years, the royal barge built by King William III for Queen Mary in 1689 is to be placed on the retired list and will be preserved in the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich.

Monument for Mussolini

On the tenth anniversary of the march on Rome of the Fascisti, to be celebrated next year, the largest marble monolith ever quarried and weighing 280 tons will be dedicated as a monument to Mussolini.



Newspaper Museum

The largest collection of newspapers in the world is in the newspaper museum at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, the 150,000 editions representing every language and country in the world.

Walking Fish

A semitropical fish known as the batfish is equipped both for swimming and walking, but usually uses the latter method of locomotion, hopping along the sea floor in shallow places.

In Lighter Vein

Independent

Lord Dawson of Penn relates this in the current *Atlantic:* A farm laborer in England had been out of work for many months and had been living on the dole. He remarked one day: "Do you know, I had an offer of work some days ago which would have given me five shillings more a week than I am getting from the dole, but after giving it thorough reflection I preferred to remain independent."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fame!

We recently learned about fame from this one! Rockne, Notre Dame football coach, recently recalled that he worked on a farm for Henry Eberhardt, near Sheboygan, Wis., one summer, so a reporter sought out the farmer for a story.

"Yes, a young man named Rockne worked for me one summer," he said. "Nice guy! What's he doing now?"—*Superior Express.*

Bugler Par Excellence

Two Negro soldiers were discussing the relative merits of their company buglers. Said one: "Fellah, when dat boy of cuahs plays call, it sounds 'zackly like de Boston Symphony playin' de 'Rosary'."

The second soldier snorted. "Brother," he said, "you ain't got no bugler a-tall. When Snowball Jones wraps his lips aroun' dat bugle an' plays mess call, I looks down at mah beans an' I sez: 'Strawberries, behave! You is kickin' de whipped cream out of de plate.'"—*Unidentified clipping.*

If He Had the Bacon

The foreman was very short-handed and, seeing a tramp sleeping on the other side of the road, woke him up and said, "Look here, do you want any work?"

"What sort of work?" came the sleepy reply.

"Well, could you do anything with this shovel?"

"Yes," said the tramp, brightening up. "I could fry a nice piece of bacon on it."—*Tit-Bits.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Free Overcoats

(Kansas City Star.)

Kansas City, Mo.

A DOUBLE row of shabbily dressed men stood shivering in the cold today. Their faces bore the lines that come from a series of misfortunes. The line split, one side running north on Main Street and the other south to Fourteenth Street and west.

Each person had read an advertisement in the Star that the Gateway Loan Company, 1330 Main Street, would give away overcoats to needy men at 9 o'clock. They wondered, with the natural skepticism of the unfortunate, if it were true.

When Louis A. Cumonow, the philanthropic pawnbroker, arrived at his shop at 7 o'clock this morning the line already was forming. For the next two hours their numbers grew. Some were unshaven, with their elbows out at the sleeves, and their ages ranged from mere youths to grizzled veterans of many a hard winter.

When the distribution began there were nearly 600 persons in the two lines. The coats were selected from a table by four assistants, and each man was fitted as rapidly and accurately as possible. In a half hour 300 overcoats had been given away before the supply was exhausted. Probably 300 men were turned away.

It was the second year that Mr. Cumonow had given overcoats to the needy. Secondhand coats and odd sizes and design were included in the assortment.

When there were no more overcoats, and the last of the applicants had shuffled out of the pawnshop, Mr. Cumonow remarked, "I wish I had 500 more."

What They Say

Changes

"It is only in a stagnant civilization that changes do not occur."—Charles M. Schwab, chairman Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The Right Use of Hands

"Human hands were given to us to clasp, and not to be raised against one another in fratricidal strife."—Stanley Baldwin, British Conservative leader.

Prosperity

"Prosperity does not happen. It must be made."—Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant.

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 14.

Winner:

HARMON A. CURTIS, West Newton, Mass.

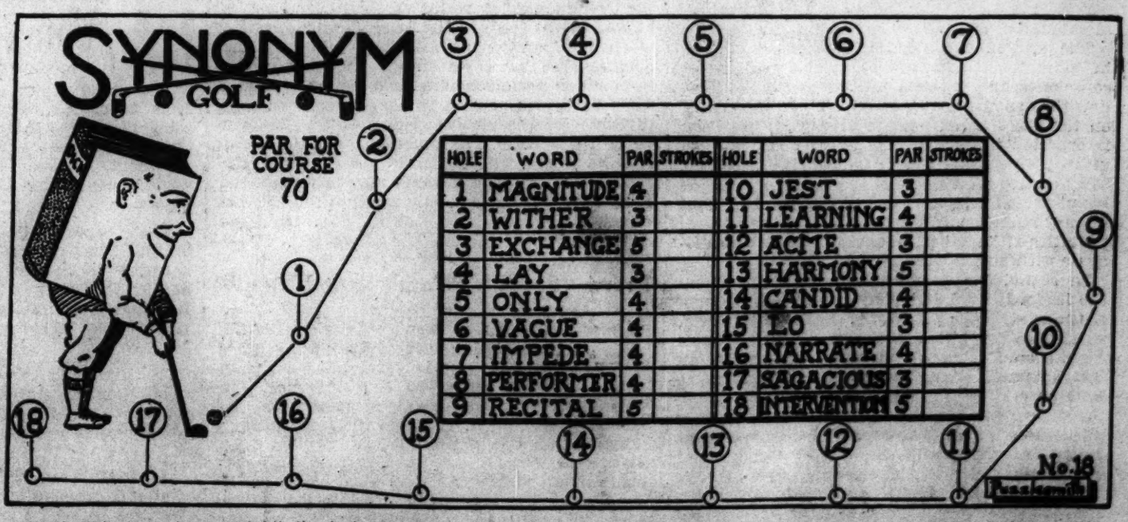
Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Implore	3	Beg	3
2.	Assure	4	Vow	3
3.	Inclosure	4	Pen	3
4.	Assign	3	Fix	3
5.	Affirm	4	Say	3
6.	Fetter	4	Tie	3
7.	Arbitrate	5	Fix	3
8.	Convene	4	Meet	4
9.	Banish	5	Bar	3
10.	Deposit	4	Put	3
11.	Propose	3	See-C	1
12.	Astute	4	Sly	3
13.	Connection	4	Tee-T	1
14.	Trot	3	Jog	3
15.	Hint	3	Cue-Q	1
16.	Doctrine	4	Law	3
17.	Cover	3	See-C	1
18.	Statute	4	Act	3
		68		47

That shouting you hear is probably the townsfolk of West Newton doing honor to their local synonym golf expert, who, after a succession of remarkable scores, finally wins a match, tying another Bay Stater (winner of No. 13) for the lowest winning score to date. Had all his substitute words been acceptable, today's winner would have won with a score of 30—the lowest ever submitted! (You should have seen the tricks he tried to make "do" do!) As it is, some of "Dick Shunary's" decisions may have to be explained:

For "fix" on hole 4 see Webster's New International Dictionary, Fix v.t. 7; on hole 5 compare (ibid.) Affirm v.t. 2, and Say v.t. 4; for "fix" on hole 7 see (ibid.) Fix v. t. 9; on hole 11 compare (ibid.) Propose v. t. 2 and See v. t. 2; the "tee" on hole 13 is the familiar pipe connection (ibid.) first Tee s; and on hole 17, much as "Dick" may dislike to admit it, compare (ibid.) Cover v. t. 16 and See v. t. 10! (What a language!!)

Among the interesting low scores received was a 54 from 10-year-old Henry in Montclair, N. J. He says, "The puzzles are very good." Thank you, Henry, and so was your score.

SYNONYM GOLF



RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, HAZY is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but DIM is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Common Sense on the Indian Question

STANLEY BALDWIN, in a notable speech on India, delivered before the House of Commons last week, characterized the recent agreement between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi as a triumph for common sense. It is equally true to say that the parliamentary debate in which Mr. Baldwin took a leading part was a triumph for common sense. It wiped out a growing anxiety lest the work of the Round Table Conference should be swept aside, and opened the way wide for those detailed deliberations which still are necessary before its vision of a federal constitution for India can be made a reality.

There is no doubt that an ugly situation was developing. The Right Wing of the Conservative Party, led by Winston Churchill, was gravely anxious about the whole scheme set out by the Round Table Conference. Some of them were determined to resist the apparent rapid whittling away of the British Empire in India. Others were deeply convinced that the program of the Round Table Conference was far too swift and would lead to certain disaster in so immense and divided a continent, and that the gradual steps outlined by the Simon Commission were a safer and surer road.

They became even more disturbed by the course of the Irwin-Gandhi negotiations. It was repellent to their sense of law and order that the Viceroy should negotiate with leaders of a movement for destroying law by civil disobedience. Long-drawn-out discussions before the campaign of lawlessness had been called off seemed to them the very negation of government and a certain prelude to anarchy and chaos.

In these conditions there was serious danger lest national unity based upon three-party cooperation over the Indian question should be broken, and the most difficult problem which today confronts Great Britain, and perhaps the world, would become a pawn in the party game. The danger became acute when it was published that Mr. Baldwin had decided against sending a Conservative delegation to the proposed new session of the Round Table Conference; for it looked like the end of coöperation and was welcomed as such by the die-hard extremists in all camps.

But Mr. Baldwin now has made it abundantly clear that, so long as he is the leader of his party, coöperation over India will be a first plank in his program, and this view clearly has commanded the general assent of his party. The rift in the national lute has thus been closed. And closing was made all the easier because second thoughts seem to have convinced everybody that the proposal to hold an adjourned Round Table Conference in the next few months in India was impracticable, and that the right course is for detailed consideration to be given immediately to outstanding matters by all sections in India and for the conference—with the Nationalists included—to reassemble in the autumn at London. That also seems like sound common sense.

Thus the way is cleared once more for the fundamental work of constitution building. That is the real issue before India and Britain. Can a constitution be devised which will enable 300,000,000 people of many races, religions and languages, still largely illiterate, to work together—a self-governing constitution in which a place has to be found for hereditary princes governing a third of the country? It is indeed a stupendous task. The real test of Indian and British statesmanship is still to come.

Church and Civil Power in Malta

THE decision of the British Government to send a royal commission to negotiate with the Roman Catholic authorities in Malta as to the respective functions of church and civil power in the island is the sequel to a dispute which has divided the population into two camps for a number of years.

The position of the clerical authorities is that, in so far as secular affairs involve matters of conscience, the priest is entitled to tell his flock how they should use their vote. Their opponents, on the other hand, declare this claim has been interpreted in such a way as to constitute an unjustifiable interference with civil liberties. They concede to the priest the right to persuade his parishioners, but hotly contest his claim that he may reënforce his arguments by ecclesiastical penalties if he fails to convince those who disagree with him.

In Malta, the Constitutional Party, of which the leader is Lord Strickland, an earnest Roman Catholic, is opposed to the Nationalist Party, prominent in which are several ecclesiastical dignitaries. During the general election campaign last summer, strong pressure was brought to bear on electors through their parish priests to prevent them from voting for the Constitutionalists. Many were threatened with excommunication. At this point the British Government stepped in, called off the election and suspended the Constitution. Sharp diplomatic exchanges took place between London and the Vatican, but without bringing a solution. There the matter rests today.

The royal commission which will investigate the situation has a very delicate task. It is not to be supposed that the British Government can accept the view of the Vatican that the Roman Catholic Church is entitled to decide for itself where the function of the church ends and that of the civil power begins. On the other hand, it is an open secret that Downing Street considers Lord Strickland overstepped the limits of prudence in his opposition to the ecclesiastical authorities of his own denomination.

A solution will be very welcome to both sides. The quarrel has been slowly gathering force for many years and has retarded the development of the island. When it is patched up, Malta will breathe more freely and be able to get ahead with a number of much-needed reforms and improvements.

Does Water Make Grease Spots?

MISTS of discussion which hover over prohibition often obscure the simple facts. Causes appear entwined with effects, reasons in admixture with remedies, until clarity of vision is needed to determine where beginnings begin and ends leave off.

So it is with the liaison between liquor and crime. There are those who contend that prohibition has brought added lawlessness in its wake, that the racketeer and the gangster are offshoots of the methods adopted to promote sobriety. Bootlegging is cited as direct evidence that prohibition has unwittingly abetted crime. Two speakeasies are offered as "proof" of the ineffectiveness of a system which, in the same area, may have eliminated a dozen saloons.

The basic facts are simple enough. They may be examined from either side of the prohibition controversy. Currently, there is the testimony of a former bank robber and bootlegger who wants prohibition repealed because he is "tired of paying good money for bad beer and whisky." Writing in Scribner's, he declares quite positively that "prohibition is not responsible for current crime conditions." And notwithstanding his desire for repeal, he declares at length that abrogation of the Eighteenth Amendment would precipitate an unparalleled orgy of crime by forcing the bootleggers into more vicious pursuits. He does not believe that "thugs who have been shooting each other in the back when one invades the other's territory with a load of booze will discontinue shooting each other when they return to the dope traffic, the white-slave traffic, the gambling-house racket . . . and various other rackets."

Carrying the analogy a step further, Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, writing in the Forum, finds that "when you rid a city of vice, you immediately reduce crime almost in direct proportion." The General's opinion upon crime will be considered somewhat more seriously than his views on foreign dictators. When it comes to criminals, his two years as director of public safety in Philadelphia give him first-hand information. He says:

> Criminals must have their hangouts—places in which to live, to play, to plan their "jobs." They must also have their "dumps" in which to seek amusement, since most crime is committed for money to be spent on vice. They must have places to drink. . . . The most dangerous of them all are well-dressed, suave men, who frequent fashionable places of amusement. They won't go to such places, however, if they can't drink.

To the former criminal, no solution appears. To General Butler, the answer is the organization of a trained state constabulary to supplant all police forces and take administration of the law out of the control of local politicians. Yet even this expedient could not succeed without an aroused public opinion, demanding impartial law enforcement. That opinion will be more forceful and efficacious when it recognizes the simple fact that liquor, not prohibition, is the ally of crime and that stamping out the liquor traffic is a major task in preserving a law-abiding nation.

The Beginnings of the Alphabet

AT LAST there seems to be a possibility of tracing the Roman alphabet to its lair. It is a source of never-failing wonder that all the world's wisdom can be preserved and communicated by means as simple as a series of rearrangements of twenty-six arbitrary, and in themselves meaningless, symbols. For centuries scholars have been trying, but without success, to find when, and where, and how these symbols came to bear the significance that they do today. Success is not even now attained, but a great impetus has been given to the search by discoveries that have recently been made in Syria.

In May, 1929, a tablet inscribed with cuneiform characters was found near Latakia, in Syria. This has now been deciphered by M. Virolleaud of the Sorbonne and dated somewhere in the thirteenth century B. C. Still further tablets have since been discovered, including a lexicon, a long poem and a bilingual dictionary. Among the most interesting deductions to be drawn from them is the existence of a hitherto entirely unknown language. But it is to the light they throw on the origin of the Roman alphabet that attention will be chiefly directed.

This Western alphabet derives from the Greek, and the Greek from the Semitic—the letters of the Greek alphabet, so far as their etymology is known, being words in the Semitic language. But when the question is asked, "Where did the Semitic alphabet come from?" the road ceases to be clear. Some scholars have looked to Egypt, some to Cyprus, others to the Minoan writings of Crete for the elusive origins of the Western written languages. The cuneiform script also has had its adherents, and it is possible that the recent discoveries at Latakia may bring to light facts that will finally settle whether it is in this direction that one must look for the beginnings of the alphabet.

Prompt Trial, a "Fundamental Right"

APPROXIMATELY twenty American states now have judicial councils, and the latest of these, that in New Jersey, has now submitted its first report to the Governor. The judicial council movement started with the efforts of William H. Taft and the institution by Congress of the Conference of Senior Court Judges in 1921. It set up a central authority exercising a continued expert scrutiny over court conditions. The movement for state legislatures to set up such councils got under way soon after, and now probably half the states of the Union have these valuable coördinating agencies.

Many of the councils have, like New Jersey, authority to recommend improvements in the legal system to the governor; while a few, following the English practice, are able to institute reforms of procedure on their own initiative. An outline of what the New Jersey Council has done in the brief course of one year will illustrate the possibilities in these bodies. This council has collected statistical data showing the present status of litigation in the civil courts, as well as the growth of litigation, since 1900. The figures reveal unmistakable evidence of congestion and delay.

The council has stated as a standard for the administration of justice five "fundamental rights of litigants" as follows:

> (1) A prompt and efficient trial of his case; (2) at reasonable cost; (3) represented by competent attorneys; (4) before impartial, experienced and competent judges; (5) with the privilege of a review of the trial court's determination by an appellate tribunal composed of similar judges who will render a final decision within three or four months after the appeal is initiated.

The council points out that in many instances the state judicial system is not meeting these five tests. The causes for the failure are listed, and at the same time the many admirable features of so-called "Jersey justice" are enumerated. A group of important recommendations is submitted for legislative action, with the promise that further studies and proposals will be made at the conclusion of another year's work. All in all, the work of the council in its first year has indicated its usefulness and the wisdom of the Legislature that set it up.

It will be an example for similar councils in neighboring states where they have not yet been set up—particularly in New York. It has already been declared, more than once, that, with a watchful supervisory authority of this nature standing guard in the home of justice, such scandals as have recently been uncovered in the New York magistrates' courts could never have occurred.

Greater Paris and the State

SCHEMES for the improvement of Paris are already in process of execution, but behind these schemes are others of a still more ambitious character. It is felt that the participation of the state is necessary if the Greater Paris which is planned is to be realized at an early date. In giving renewed attention to the development of a capital which shall be in every way worthy of France the authorities are continuing an ancient tradition. From the earliest times until the present day much importance has been attached to the harmonious development of the city.

Yet there have been grave difficulties due to the long existence of the Parisian conglomeration. Before the Romans came to Gaul there was a population on the banks of the Seine. Successive ages have superimposed, as it were, new Parises upon old Parises; and the archæologists, and the architects, the students of history, and the lovers of urban beauty, can find in the Paris of today the vestiges of every period. There are buildings which represent almost every stage of the growth of Paris; they are like the leaves of a pictorial record of 2000 years.

The dilemma presented is that Paris wishes to preserve its antiquity and at the same time to modernize itself. In this double purpose it has been singularly successful; but its success is the result of a judicious alternate sacrifice of the old to the new and the new to the old. Old and new are side by side, and the juxtaposition lends a picturesque charm to the French capital that is, in its way, unique.

In what may be regarded as recent years, the work of Baron Haussmann, under the Second Empire, is the most tremendous enterprise of Parisian renovation. He swept away a multitude of dark passages and drove shafts of light and air through the city. Since the war the walls and military earthworks which imprisoned Paris have been demolished, leaving Paris free to expand. The suburbs have been ameliorated, and transport facilities have been vastly increased. Garden cities have begun to come into being. Proper reservation has been made for public parks. There is a gradual decentralization. The congestion is being relieved. Greater Paris is becoming a reality.

So the general council of the Département of the Seine has laid down rules of urbanization. The communes are pledged to elaborate plans, and these plans are coördinated. The capital will be extended until its limits are the limits of the département. But it has become obvious that this task is too heavy for the financial possibilities of many of the little communities concerned. No fewer than eighteen projects now before the council have been declared to be of public utility, and the département is prepared to take financial charge of them. Yet the council recognizes that the problem is one of national interest, and representations are made to the Government that it should place its resources, in so far as may be necessary, at the disposal of the departmental authorities. To this suggestion the Ministry of the Interior lends a willing ear. Haussmann was able to reconstruct Paris by subventions of the National Government, and it is again interested in the making of a Greater Paris.

Editorial Notes

The recent edict in Duluth, Minn., banning from billboards the pictures of young women using cigarettes indicates the weight of public opinion against this method of propaganda they represent. A steady succession of similar edicts could to advantage come from all over the United States.

Those persons who have always regarded Cambridge, Mass., as an educational city may be surprised to learn it manufactured goods valued at $174,621,000 in 1929. Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Radcliffe are not the only sources of revenue that the University City has.

Dr. Einstein's recent statement that his theories about the physical universe are subject to change makes the average man's confession that astronomy is over his head seem more forgivable.

Legislation which is being drafted in eight states to provide long-range planning of public works will lay the keel for a ship of state more able to withstand stormy economic waves.

Those prize hens at Cornell University which averaged 233 eggs last year may not have laid a golden egg; but they earned a golden medal!

Where Our Names Came From

IN THE year 1387, Ladislas, King of Poland and Duke of Lithuania, called his subjects together and announced that for the good of the nation they were all to be baptized. This was a rather elaborate undertaking and might have perplexed most monarchs, but Ladislas had carefully laid his plans. He separated the men and the women into two camps, and these in turn were divided into two more. The men of the first group received the name of Peter, those of the second Paul; likewise, the ladies were designated either Catherine or Margaret, according to where they happened to be standing.

Up to five or six centuries ago, this matter of names was a perplexing problem; judged by modern standards, the King of Poland's program seems rather impractical, but at least he was trying to establish some definite system of nomenclature. The fact that he specified no surnames for his subjects was not an oversight, for at that period surnames were not a popular commodity. Our ancestors seem to have managed to get along without them, and it was not until the fifteenth century that surnames came into general use in western Europe and the British Isles. In the course of years, the population increased, commerce was developing rapidly, and in every respect the business of living was continually growing more complex; and presently there came a time when a surname to distinguish an individual from his fellows became an absolute necessity.

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Surnames developed naturally, and they sprang from innumerable sources. Many are easily traceable, but there are others whose beginnings are largely conjectural. The origin of names covers a vast field, and within certain limits the layman's guess as to the whys and wherefores of English surnames is as good as the learned doctor's.

There is a striking contrast between given (or Christian) names and surnames. A given name almost always carries a favorable significance; if it does not, it is rarely applied. Few parents, for example, would undertake to name their children Judas, Nero, or Sextus. As to surnames, however, the rules are off and the sky is the limit; they cover a territory practically unlimited and include everything from the ridiculous to the sublime, from the flattering to the downright slanderous.

This is no accident, but a logical development; surnames originated at a much later period than given names and they were conferred on an individual after his habits and character were formed. His enemies, as well as his friends and relatives, had a hand in the process, a fact which undoubtedly accounts for some of the more bizarre surnames that have come down through the ages.

As an example of how some of the commonest names have more curious origins than might appear, take the case of Green. The natural inference is that Green, in its earliest beginnings, was somehow associated with color. Perhaps the first of the family affected green haberdashery; perhaps he lived in a green house.

The original Mr. Green, however, came by his name in an entirely different manner. In medieval England, "The Green Man" was a favorite title for an inn or tavern. A certain Edward, let us say for example, was the proprietor of such an establishment; to distinguish him from other Edwards in the neighborhood, he was referred to as Edward of The Green Man. This was too much of a mouthful, and eventually it was contracted to Edward Green.

In his account of London during the reign of Charles II, Macaulay wrote:

> The houses were not numbered. There would, indeed, have been little advantage in numbering them, for of the coachmen, chairmen, porters, and errand boys of London, a very small proportion could read. It was necessary to make marks which even the most ignorant could understand. The shops were therefore distinguished by painted signs which gave a gay and grotesque aspect to the streets.

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These medieval signboards were the source of many present-day surnames, and, as in the instance of Green, other tavern keepers derived their titles from those of their establishments. Thus "The Wild Man" gave rise to Wilde, or Savage. Similarly "The Lamb and the Flag," "The King's Head," and many others gave rise to Lamb, Flagg, King, and so forth.

Industries and occupations were of course responsible for a multitude of surnames. Before the introduction of the roller, the manufacture of cloth depended upon its being trodden by human feet into the proper consistency. Those engaged in this work were the first to bear the name of Walker. The glovemaker's shop was marked by a hand above its door; James or George or Robert Hand naturally followed, as being somewhat simpler than James or George or Robert the glove maker. The progenitor of the Fletchers fletched arrows for his living, and the original Mr. Pepper apparently obtained his name, not on account of a stormy disposition, but because he was in the spice business. At some remote period, a lady brew master appeared on the scene and founded the family of Brewster, the Wainrights owe their title to a wagon maker, and the most ancient of the Parkers had charge of the inclosed areas of his lord's domain and was so designated.

The origin of surnames, however, does not always follow such clearly defined courses, and frequently the search for the beginning of a very common name leads into controversial territory.

Any comprehensive directory affords ample proof of how thoroughly English surnames cover the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. Think of a name of this type, turn the pages, and it is an even chance that you will find it set down in black and white. Animal and bird surnames seem to have appealed particularly to those who, in the dim past, were responsible for the titles that have come down through the centuries.

This is not always the case, however. The name Turtle, for example, though a comparatively infrequent surname, derives its meaning not from the animal in question, but from the turtle dove, the symbol of constancy. Whoever named the original Mr. Turtle was therefore paying him a high compliment. Just the same, a great many animal names were originally conferred on their bearers in a literal sense.

At some period in history, there was a person conspicuous for his large bulk and elephantine traits in general; his descendants are the Oliphants and Ollivants of today. Some authorities hold that the original Mr. Fox received the name because of his prowess as a hunter; but it is just as possible that he had a shrewd and tricky temperament and that Fox expressed it exactly. Our ancestors did not distribute such names as Bear, Beaver, Crane, Swan, Drake, Pigeon, Otter, Oyster, Wren, Fish, Codd and a hundred others among the populace for nothing; it is not illogical to suppose that the first of the Cranes was tall and lanky and that the original Mr. Bear had a surly disposition.

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Occasionally, a family name of the most incongruous sort survives for generations. Until 1861, the name of "Hell-Cat" was to be found in the directory of Manchester, Eng. It had a curious origin; in the beginning, certain members of this family were credited with occult powers of a kind to enable them to transform themselves into cats at will. Their descendants were proud of this tradition and retained the name up to a period when it appeared ridiculous and must have proved a considerable embarrassment.

There is some doubt as to whether such names as Black, Brown, or White were originally conferred in the sense of color or complexion. One Stephen le Blak in the Norman period was conspicuous for his dark features and is sometimes thought to have been the founder of the Black family. It is also supposed that the Blacks received their name from the blacksmiths, or workers in iron, that the Browns were not necessarily dusky hued in the beginning, but took their title in abbreviated form from brownsmiths, or copper workers, and that the Whites may have sprung from the whitesmiths who controlled the tin and silver industries. But Gray was evidently first applied in respect to physical coloration, and Green, as explained, came from a tavern sign.

Many surnames developed from an individual's place of residence. John, for example, to distinguish him from a hundred other Johns, was referred to as John at the wood. He was listed thus in the Hundred Rolls, or county records, of medieval England. John at the wood, however, was too cumbersome and it was presently contracted to John Atwood. Similarly Edward at the ash (tree) became Edward Nash, Thomas of seven oaks, Thomas Snooks, Robert in the dale, Robert Dale, and so on.

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Such names as Joy, Pride, Vice, Bliss and Love are traceable not necessarily to the qualities of their original bearers, although that is quite possible, but more likely to the miracle plays or mysteries of medieval times. These were allegorical dramas, primarily religious, and they afforded the foundations of the modern theater. The parts were acted, not by professional players, but by citizens of the community. If Adam interpreted the rôle of Pride on the stage, he was quite apt to be known as Adam Pride for the rest of his days.

The crusades were also a factor in the origin of surnames. Jordan, as the result of thousands of Englishmen journeying to the Holy Land, began to be applied as a family title. The design carried by a warrior on his shield in the campaigns against the Saracens frequently became his name; Griffin or Griffith has its source in the dragonlike figure on the arms of some medieval knight, and Cross, as the crusaders' standard, came into common use as a surname.

It is the element of uncertainty that makes the origin of surnames a fascinating study. The field is so vast that no one can speak with undisputed authority; and beyond a certain point, the doughtiest scholar and the veriest tyro are on an equal footing. Where and how surnames originated is of no practical consequence; they are no longer an expression of character or personality. But if one sets out on the trail of a name, he will presently find himself in a province of curious facts and fancies whose existence he may never have suspected before.

F. L. S. Jr.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Boy Scout Expansion

EVEN the most confirmed pessimist must admit that there is good hope for the future of the world in the continued expansion of the Boy Scout movement. At the annual council meeting of the Boy Scouts' Association it was reported that last year saw an increase in numbers throughout the world of 123,502, a figure which brings the grand total of Scouts handsomely over the 2,000,000 mark.

It is difficult to imagine what the emotion of Lord Baden-Powell must be when he reflects upon the astonishing fruit of the inspiration which came to him after the South African War. It is but rarely given to a man to bestow so rich a benefaction upon the whole world as that which is represented in the vast company of Boy Scouts of all races and languages animated by a noble ideal. Not the least significant of the figures of the annual report are those which show that, despite grave unrest, the number of Scouts in India has grown in the last year by 25,000.—*Morning Post* (London).

Chicago Rackets in Wisconsin

BEAUTIFUL homes, many of them summer residences of wealthy Chicago people, line the hill-girt shores of Wisconsin's Lake Geneva. Wisconsin welcomes them, admiring their taste in recognizing Wisconsin's natural beauty. At Williams Bay a noble hill is crowned by the Yerkes Observatory, where through the world's greatest lens scholars draw secrets from the distant stars. Wisconsin shares with the University of Chicago pride in their work. At the eastern end of the lake now appear other and different Chicago "improvements"—a hotel bombed one day and raided the next to reveal a gambling establishment.

Why are Chicago gangsters active in Lake Geneva? They do not care for its beauty; they find no attraction in the visibility which brought the observatory there. Wisconsin has attracted some of Chicago's notable gangster citizens, but until lately as a place of refuge. They have cared for its climate, its fishing and especially its change of jurisdiction from the State of Illinois. But until lately they have not invited attention from Wisconsin authority by doing their rough stuff on Wisconsin soil. Why the bombing?

Walworth County authorities, we read, have two avenues of investigation—the race track book racket and the beer racket. "Lake Geneva is on one of the main beer routes into Chicago from central Wisconsin, where Chicago gangs have wildcat breweries in operation," it is pointed out.

So Wisconsin did invite the Chicago gangsters here? The great wet statesmen who spent so much of the time of the Legislature of 1929 repealing the Severson state enforcement law were doing what they could to promote the industry of making beer for Chicago racketeers to supply their clients and Chicago's rival gunmen to fight over.

Of course they had to do it. These statesmen had gone out and promised their constituents that they would do something about prohibition. They would stand for modification or repeal. They would help bring back beer; they would at least make things easier for the quiet, civilized people Wisconsin used to know who liked their beer. They had to make it a little stronger than before. The biennial resolution calling upon Congress for modification had grown pretty stale. They couldn't make anything legal, but they would call off the Wisconsin prosecution of law breakers.

What did they do for "the working man who likes his glass"? Does he get it easier, better and more cheaply now? Have well-behaved and well-intending citizens found any relief? The question answers itself. We know they have not.

But some things these great wet statesmen have accomplished, it appears. They deprived Wisconsin of the revenue from enforcement which in eight years had put $2,500,000 into the state school fund. That wasn't important, if there was any good in the measure. If it was right to refrain from going after law breakers, the loss of revenue should not count.

Also, it appears, the Wisconsin legislators invited the Chicago gangs to feel more at ease about their "wildcat breweries in central Wisconsin." And the district attorney at Elkhorn investigates a bombing at Lake Geneva in the full knowledge that this city on the shore of a lake that is one of Wisconsin's brightest jewels is also on "one of the main beer routes into Chicago." Perhaps the same legislators some of whom hold high place in the present Legislature, will feel like asking Mayor Big Bill Thompson to address the Legislature on the benefits of statesmanship à la Chicago.—*The Milwaukee Journal.*